

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1905.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1904.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1904. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1904, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *Bull. Cat.*—W. Bull & Sons' Catalogue of Plants. *B. S. B. F.*—Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France. *B. T. O.*—Bullettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura. *Dammann Cat.*—Dammann & Co., General Price List of Seeds, etc. *Frut. Vilm.*—Vilmorin & Bois, Fruticetum Vilmorinianum. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *G. W.*—Gardening World. *Gartenwelt*—Die Gartenwelt. *Haage & Schmidt*, Haage & Schmidt, Haupt-Verzeichniss über Samen und Pflanzen. *I. S. H. T.*—Icones Selectæ Horti Thensis. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *J. R. H. S.*—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *S. M. C.*—Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrierte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Acalypha musaica Cowbarnii.
(*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 117.) Euphorbiaceæ. *S.* A sport with etiolated leaves. (*A. Maro.*)

Acer pennsylvanicum erythrocladum. (*Späth Cat.* n. 116, 72.) Sapindaceæ. *H.* A form in which the shoots become bright crimson-red after the fall of the leaves. (*L. Späth*, Berlin.)

***Acer platanoides Walderseei.**
(*Späth Cat.* n. 116, 73.) *H.* A great improvement on the variety *foliis pictis*, the coloration of the leaves being much finer and more constant. (*L. Späth*, Berlin.)

***Acer Pseudoplatanus erythrocarpum.** (*W. G.* 1904, 151.) *H.* Distinguished by the bright red colour of the fruits.

Aconitum scaposum pyramidale.
(*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 155.) Ranunculaceæ. *H.* Leaves nearly orbicular, broadly 5-lobed. Inflorescence a long raceme, often branched at the base. Flowers very numerous, $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 in. long, heliotrope, greenish-yellow at the throat. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Adenophora polymorpha var. stricta.** (*W. G.* 1904, 36, *Haage & Schmidt Cat.* 1904, 181, f.) Campanulaceæ. *H.* Flowering-stems 6–20, erect, bearing pendulous dark blue flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and broad. (*Haage & Schmidt*, Erfurt.) [*A. stricta*, *Miq.*]

Adiantum croweanum. (*G. M.* 1904, 211; *B. T. O.* 1904, 326.) Filices. *S.* Raised from spores of *A. cuneatum*. The very long fronds have stipites usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long. (*P. Crowe*, Utica, New York.)

Adiantum cuneatum × fragrantissimum. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 396.) *S.* A garden hybrid. (*O. Dobé*, Falkenberg, Mark, Germany.)

Adiantum decorum argenteostriatum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 240.) *S.* The fronds are striped with silvery white. (*A. van den Heede.*)

***Aerides Micholitzii.** (*O. R.* 1904, 181.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* "A new species allied to *A. odoratum*, with light rose-purple flowers and a rather short spur." Annam. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

**Agave Gilberti* (*M. K.* 1904, 126.) Amaryllidaceæ. *G.* A new name proposed for *A. Bakeri*, Hook. f., *B. M.* t. 7890, which was included in the list of 1902.

Agave Pfersdorffii. (*R. H.* 1904, 326.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *A. xylonacantha* and *A. xalapensis*. (*C. Simon*, Saint-Ouen, France.)

Agave Simoni. (*R. H.* 1904, 297, ff. 128-130.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *A. Vandervinneni* and *A. Verschaffeltii*. (*C. Simon*, Saint-Ouen, France.)

**Ailanthus vilmoriniana*. (*R. H.* 1904, 444, f. 184.) Simarubaceæ. *H.* Very closely allied to *A. glandulosa*. The leaves are longer, with somewhat differently shaped leaflets and very much larger glands, and the branches are prickly. West China. (*M. L. de Vilmorin*, Les Barres, France.) [*Syn. A. glandulosa* var. *spinosa*; *Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 31, f.]

Albuca filifolia major. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. Feb. 27, viii.) Liliaceæ. *G.* Flowers pendulous, yellow and green. South Africa. (*Glasnevin B. G.*) [*Urginea filifolia* var.]

**Aloe Baumii*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 226, f. 94; *B. M.* t. 7948.) Liliaceæ. *S.* A stemless or nearly stemless species. Leaves 15-20, lanceolate, spreading 9-12 in. long, 2-2½ in. broad, white-spotted above, furnished on the margins with rather large regular horny teeth. Scape solitary, erect, 3-5 ft. high, with 3-10 nearly erect branches above the middle. Flowers loosely racemose, orange-red, 1-1½ in. long, pendulous, constricted above the ovary. South-west Africa. (*Sir T. Hanbury*, La Mortola.)

**Aloe Corderoyi*. (*M. K.* 1904, 61.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *A. plicatilis* and *A. variegata*. (*J. Corderoy*.)

**Alstroemeria revoluta*. (*G. W.* 1904, 700.) Amaryllidaceæ. *H.* Stems 12-16 in. high. Leaves lanceolate, twisted, undulate. Flowers in a loose terminal panicle, bright orange, with purple tips to the segments, the upper of which are striped with crimson. Chili. (*Kew.*)

Amaryllis Belladonna var. *striata*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 117.) Amaryllidaceæ. *H.H.* Flowers striped with crimson almost to the base. (*A. Worsley*.)

Amaryllis vittata alba. (*W. G.* 1904, 81, t. 1.) *G.* A white-flowered form. (*Schoenbrunn Hofgarten.*) [*Hippeastrum vittatum album*.]

Anchusa italica superba. (*G. W.* 1904, 111.) Boraginaceæ. *H.* A form with flowers of a much darker blue than in the type. (*Lord Aldenham*.)

**Ancistrochilus thomsonianus* var. *Gentilii*. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 49, 227, ff.; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 274.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Differs from the type in having violet, not white, flowers, with broader and shorter segments. Congo Free State. (*Brussels B. G.*)

**Androsace hedreantha*. (*Gard.* 1904, lxx. 307.) Primulaceæ. *H.* Plant only 1 or 2 in. high, with small lanceolate-oblong leaves and small very pale purple flowers. Thrace. (*Edinburgh B. G.*)

Anemone japonica crispa. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 255.) Ranunculaceæ. *H.* Plant 1 ft. high, with thick parsley- or kale-like leaves, bronzed on the edges. Flowers rose-coloured.

**Anemone nemorosa major*. (*G. W.* 1904, 562, f.) *H.* A very robust variety with large white flowers. (*Barr & Sons.*)

**Angræcum infundibulare*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 82, 130, f.; *O. R.* 1904, 246; *G. M.* 1904, 627, 629, f.; *Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 109, f.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Flowers very large, fragrant, borne singly on the elongated stems. Sepals and petals narrowly lanceolate, more than 2 in. long, greenish. Lip large with a white expanded limb and a greenish funnel-shaped spur terminating in a long slender tail. Prince's Island, West Tropical Africa; Uganda. (*Lord Rothschild.*)

Anthericum Hoffmannii. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 501; *Jard.* 1904, 236; *R. H.* 1904, 350.) Liliaceæ. *G.* A new very free-flowering species. Leaves about 1 ft. long, 1½ in. broad, shining green. Flowering-stems rather longer than the leaves, bearing dense panicles of delicate white star-shaped flowers. East Africa. (*Berlin B. G.*)

Antholyza paniculata major. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 348.) Iridaceæ. *H.* A form with larger leaves and flowers than in the type. (*S. Arnott.*)

Anthurium grandiflorum perfectum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 72.) Araceæ. S. Spathe very large, well-shaped, and of a very pronounced red colour. (Société Horticole Gantoise.)

***Aquilegia ecalcarata.** (*Gf.* 1903, 576; *Haage & Schmidt Cat.* 1904, 182, f.) Ranunculaceæ. H. Flowers terracotta-brown with white tips to the petals, which are peculiar in being spurless. Japan. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

***Arethusa sinensis.** (*B. M. t.* 7935; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 403.) Orchidaceæ. G. A terrestrial tuberous herb 4-9 in. high. Leaves 2 or 3, lanceolate, up to 6 in. long and 1½ in. broad, acute. Scapes 1-7-flowered, scarcely longer than the leaves. Pedicels about 3 lin. long. Flowers white and red, 9-12 lin. long, nodding. Sepals and petals lanceolate. Lip erect, undivided, much widened above, with involute fimbriate margins. West China. (Sir Trevor Lawrence; H. J. Elwes.) [This was in cultivation in 1896. See *O. R.* 1896, 211.]

Arodendron Engleri. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 501; *R. H.* 1904, 350.) Araceæ. S. A handsome plant about 6 ft. high, growing partly submerged. Stem 1½ in. thick in the lower part. Petioles 1½ ft. long, with sheaths bearing numerous blackish stripes. Leaf-blade 1½ ft. long, 7½ in. broad. Spathe 2 ft. long, 6 in. broad. Fructification as large as a child's head. Zanzibar. (Berlin B. G.)

Arracacia Dugesii. (*Jard.* 1904, 191.) Umbelliferae. H. H. A tall coarse plant, strongly aromatic, with properties similar to those of *Archangelica officinalis*. Leaves several times ternate; ultimate segments linear. Flowers in compound umbels. Fruits ovate, strongly ribbed. Mexico. (Paris B. G.)

Arum palæstinum tricolor. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 215.) Araceæ. H. H. Apparently the same as the variety *foliis variegatis* included in the list of 1902. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Asparagus medeoloides myrtifolius.** *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 323, f. 146.) Liliaceæ. G. Cladodes (false leaves) very much smaller than in the type. (H. Kohlmannslehner, Britz; Berlin; H. Low & Co.) [Syn. *Medeola asparagoides myrtifolia*; *Gartenwelt*, viii. 157,

317, ff.; *Jard.* 1904, 125. *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides myrtifolium*; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 233, 277, f.; *R. H.* 1904, 33.]

Asparagus subulatus var. gracilis. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 220.) G. or H. H. A tall climbing plant beset with small spines. Cladodes dark green, not prickly. Flowers 12-18, in racemes, white, sweet-scented. Stamens orange-coloured. Himalaya. (C. Sprenger, Naples.) [*A. subulatus*, Steud. var. ?]

Astilbe alba. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 46; *J. of H.* 1904, xlix. 57.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *A. Lemoinei* and "*Spiraea compacta*," a variety of *A. japonica*. (Van Waveren & Kruijff, Haarlem.)

Astilbe rosea. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 46, 143, f. 58; *J. of H.* 1904, xlix. 57.) H. A garden hybrid between *A. chinensis* and "*Spiraea compacta*." (Van Waveren & Kruijff, Haarlem.)

Begonia bolidavis. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 344; *R. H.* 1904, 289, as *B. bolivadis*.) Begoniaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *B. Davisii* and *B. boliviensis sulfurea*. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Begonia crispa. (*W. G.* 1904, 146, f. 25.) G. Described as a new species noteworthy on account of the crispate perianth-segments, which are often 6-8. It has large flowers raised above the foliage on long erect peduncles. Native country not stated. (E. H. Krelage & Son, Haarlem.)

Begonia engleriana. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 538; *Jard.* 1904, 251.) S. A striking species on account of its peculiar habit. It reaches a height of about 5 ft., and is usually 1-stemmed, with small branches on the lower part; stem swollen at the nodes and, with the petioles, bright yellow-white spotted with red, more or less covered with red scale-like hairs 5 lin. long. Leaves 12 in. long, 6 in. broad, red-ribbed and hairy on both sides; petiole about 6 in. long. Flowers not described. East Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Begonia Frœbeli nana. (*W. G.* 1904, 441.) G. Very dwarf. Flowers dark scarlet. (V. Schertzer & Sons, Haarlem.)

Begonia Kummeriæ. (*Jard.* 1904, 251.) S. Name only. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Begonia metallica Van Geerti. (*W. G.* 1904, 440.) *G.* A small-leaved strongly branched plant with a compact habit of growth. (M. Alderden, Aalsmeer, Holland.)

Begonia morrisiana speciosa. (*G. M.* 1904, 408; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 440; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 397.) *G.* A hybrid between *B. boliviensis* and *B. Glory of Stanstead.* (*G. J. Morris.*)

***Berberis wallichiana pallida?** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 15, f.) Berberidaceæ. *H.* Leaves narrowly lanceolate, small, green above, silvery-white below, revolute on the margins, sometimes sparingly toothed or quite entire. West China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Bersama usambarensis. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 538; *Jard.* 1904, 251; *W. G.* 1904, 400.) Sapindaceæ. *S.* A tree attaining a height of about 50 ft., with ornamental pinnate leaves more than 2 ft. long; rachis winged; leaflets oblong-lanceolate, somewhat incised, prickly on the margin. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.) [*B. usambarica*, Guerke.]

Bifrenaria tyrianthina Goodsonæ. (*O. R.* 1904, 212.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* Flowers light purple. (H. S. Goodson.)

***Bowkeria triphylla.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 109, 398, f.) Scrophulariaceæ. *H.H.* (*H.* in the Isle of Wight.) A shrub or tree with ternate sessile lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate serrulate leaves, 2-4 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1½ in. broad. Flowers in axillary cymose panicles, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, pure shining white, minutely dotted with red inside, faintly odorous, somewhat resembling in shape those of a *Calceolaria*. South Africa. (Mrs. Gwytherne Williams.) [*B. gerrardiana*, Harv.]

***Bulbophyllum Gentilii.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 266.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A strong-growing plant with stout rhizomes. Pseudobulbs tetraginous, monophyllous. Leaves oblong, coriaceous, up to 6-7 in. long. Scape stout, 1-2 ft. long, bearing a densely-flowered spike. Flowers scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Sepals and petals straw-coloured and purple. Lip dark purple. Congo Free State; Cameroons. (Kew.)

Bulbophyllum kindtianum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 253.) *S.* A new species very similar to *B. barbigerum*, but the purple hairs of the lip are

not club-shaped. Congo Free State. (Jardin Colonial, Laeken, Belgium.)

Bulbophyllum micropetalum. (*G. M.* 1904, 59; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 31.) *S.* A small plant, having slender spikes of tiny triangular pale transparent green flowers, with prominent blackish-purple stripes. Brazil. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Bulbophyllum miniatum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 205; *O. R.* 1904, 118.) *S.* Resembles in general appearance *B. barbigerum*, but it differs in having a broader labellum, with white feather-like processes. Congo Free State. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Bulbophyllum virescens. (*O. R.* 1904, 272.) *S.* Pseudobulb linear-oblong, 5½ in. long. Leaf elliptic-ovate, 8 in. long, 3½ in. broad, on a petiole 1½ in. long. Scape erect, about 9 in. high, bearing an umbel of about nine somewhat pendulous flowers. Sepals pale green, with darker green veins, 3½-4½ in. long, 6-8 lin. broad at the base, tapering into tails. Petals similar to the sepals in shape and colour, scarcely 1½ in. long. Lip 5 lin. broad at the base, recurved, attenuated to an acute point, purple and bright yellow. Malaya. (H. Low & Co.)

Bulbophyllum Weddellii. (*B. M. t.* 7958; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293, 382, f. 167.) *S.* An epiphytic herb with angular monophyllous pseudobulbs about 2 in. long. Leaf oblong, 3-4 in. long. Scape 1-2 ft. long, erect, bearing a many-flowered pendulous raceme about 6 in. long. Flowers about 2 in. in diam. Sepals linear-lanceolate, 1 in. long or more, green outside, white inside. Petals linear, minute. Lip shorter than the sepals, spotted purple and white. Brazil. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Burbidgea schizocheila.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 301.) Scitamineæ. *S.* Dwarfier and more compact in habit than *B. nitida*. Leaves 5 in. long, 3 in. broad, on petioles 1½ in. long, dull deep green above, brown-red beneath. Flowers 9-12, in a terminal panicle, orange-yellow, about 1½ in. long. Malaya. (Kew.)

Calanthe discolor speciosa. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 282; *G. W.* 1904, 371.) Orchidaceæ. *H.* Plant about 12 in. high, with a neat habit and attractive foliage. Flowers with green and brown sepals and petals and pink lip. Japan. (W. Cutbush & Son.)

Calathea Gigas. (*B. S. B. F.* 1903, 589; *R. H.* 1904, 577.) Scitamineæ. S. A large-growing plant reaching a height of about 8 ft. Leaves lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 ft. long, 8–10 in. broad, violet-purple when young, afterwards green; petioles 5 ft. long. Spike cylindric, $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4½ in. long, borne on a long pubescent peduncle. Flowers in eight pairs. Sepals 10 lin. long, 4½ lin. broad, purple, green and yellow. Petals about 1 in. long, 5 lin. broad, white and yellow. Tropical America. (Paris B. G.)

Calathea nigricans. (*B. S. B. F.* 1903, 588; *R. H.* 1904, 576, f. 235.) S. A robust herb 5–6½ ft. high. Leaves oblong, about 1½ ft. long and 6 in. broad, glabrous, dark green above, purplish beneath; petioles 3½ ft. long. Peduncle 1 ft. long, glabrous. Spike oblong, 4 in. in diam. Flowers (exserted part) about 1 in. long. Sepals white. Petals dark purple above, white towards the base. Tropical America. (Paris B. G.)

Calloopsis Volkensii. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 483; *R. H.* 1904, 350.) Araceæ. S. A semi-epiphytic species with a creeping rhizome. Leaves rather crowded, cordate-ovate, about 5 in. long and 4 in. broad, shining; petiole 2–2½ in. long. Inflorescence resembling that of a small-spined *Richardia*. Spathe snow-white, only 1½ in. long and 1 in. broad. Spadix partly united to the spathe, yellow. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Calochortus Goldyi. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 309.) Liliaceæ. H. Bulbs large, producing several freely branched stems. Leaves narrowly lanceolate. Flowers straw-coloured, 1 in. across, erect, covered on the inner surface with long silky sulphur-tinted hairs. Petals rounded, hooded. It has been suggested that this plant is a hybrid between *C. Benthani* and *C. amabilis*. (R. Wallace & Co.)

***Caltha elata.** (*G. W.* 1904, -666.) Ranunculaceæ. H. Stems 1½–2½ ft. high. Leaves similar to those of *C. palustris*, but they are usually larger, more regularly toothed, and have terete petioles. Flowers smaller than in that species, produced in July; they are golden yellow with orange-coloured filaments and black anthers. Himalaya. (Kew.)

Calvoa orientalis. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 483; *R. H.* 1904, 350.) Melastomaceæ. S. A shrub about 3½ ft. high, with

quadrangular stems producing numerous aerial roots. Leaves nearly ovate, 3½ in. long, shining green, veined with red at the base, ciliate; petioles red. Flowers red, afterwards violet, 7½ lin. across. East Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

***Campanula amabilis.** (*B. T. O.* 1904, 339.) Campanulaceæ. H. Flowering-stems 2–2½ ft. high. Leaves somewhat wrinkled, bright green. Flowers bright, turquoise-blue, nearly 2 in. across, resembling in shape those of *C. carpatica* var. *turbinata*. Armenia; Kurdistan; Persia. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.) [*C. phytidocalya*, Boiss.]

Campanula carpatica cœlestina. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 570.) H. A form with very fine sky-blue flowers. (G. Arends, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

Campanula glomerata acaulis. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 570.) H. An almost stemless form with very large flowers. (G. Arends, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

***Campanula Fergusoni.** (*G. M.* 1904, 794; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 191; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 276, 277, f.) H. A garden hybrid between *C. pyramidalis alba* and *C. carpatica*. (G. Ferguson.)

***Campanula pulloides.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 203, 255, f.) H. Supposed to be a hybrid between *C. pulla* and *C. carpatica* var. *turbinata*. (T. H. Archer-Hind.)

Capsicum annuum conoides. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 355; *G. M.* 1904, 774; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 381, f.) Solanaceæ. G. Fruits small, elongated-conical, deep crimson-scarlet, erect above the leaves. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

Caragana microphylla var. crasse aculeata. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 57, f.) Leguminosæ. H. Distinguished from the type by having stouter spines and larger more glabrous and more persistent leaves. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Caralluma affinis. (*I. S. H. T. t.* 167; *M. K.* 1904, 191.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. A new species resembling *C. maroccana*. Stems tetragonal, more or less compressed, furnished with conical usually opposite protuberances. Flowers 2–6, in fascicles, shortly pedicellate. Corolla 6–7½ lin. in diam., pale green outside, reddish-purple striped with yellow inside. Western Mediterranean Region. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Caralluma crenulata. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 19, f. 9.) S. Stems irregularly branched, 2-6 in. long, tetragonal, furrowed. Flowers about 9, in a terminal umbel. Corolla campanulate, nearly 1 in. across, yellow, densely covered with dark brown-red spots and lines; lobes shortly deltoid-ovate, with clavate purplish hairs from the base to the middle. Burma. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Caralluma Lugardii. (*M. K.* 1904, 174.) S. Stems procumbent or ascending, quadrangular, grey-green, 4-6 in. long, 5 lin. thick; angles obtuse, with spreading teeth hardened at the apex. Flowers 3-5 in lateral extra-axillary fascicles. Corolla about 2 in. across, broadly campanulate at the base, with spreading narrowly lanceolate lobes, yellow below, brown towards the lobes, velvety, very shortly hairy on the margin. German South West Africa; Ngamiland. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Caralluma Simonis. (*M. K.* 1904, 6.) G. The name given to a plant which has been cultivated for some years as *Boucerosia Simonis*. It is very closely allied to *C. europæa* and may be only a variety of that species.

***Carpinus cordata.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 346.) Betulaceæ. H. A handsome tree often 40 ft. high; trunk 18 in. in diam., with a deeply furrowed and scaly bark. Leaves broadly ovate, deeply cordate, acuminate, often 6-7 in. long and 3-4 in. broad. Catkins pendulous, stalked, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with large ovate distended bracts. Fruits in clusters 5-6 in. long. Japan. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [See *Gard. & Forest*, 1895, 295, f. 41.]

Catasetum monodon. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 354.) Orchidaceæ. S. A new species similar in habit and foliage to the other species of the genus. Spike long, with 8-10 greenish flowers, each nearly 2 in. across. Lip rather flat, with long fringes along the whole border except the sinus of the middle lobe. The disk bears an incurved horn-like body and is protracted at the apex into a long thin bristle. Brazil. (Munich B. G.)

Catasetum pileatum aureum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 395; *G. M.* 1904, 829, 831, f.) S. Flowers creamy-white shaded with greenish-yellow. (L. B. Schlesinger.)

Cattleya amabilis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *C. labiata* and *C. Warscewiczii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya citrina gigantea. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 120.) G. Flowers large and intensely coloured. (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Cattleya Cogniauxii. (*Gard.* 1904, lxx. 418.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. guttata* and *C. labiata* *Peetersii*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Dusseldorfi. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 564.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. intermedia* and *C. Mossiae reineckiana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya gaskelliana Hodgkinsoni. (*O. R.* 1904, 310.) G. "A very beautiful variety, having white sepals and petals and the front of the lip crimson." (Dr. Hodgkinson.)

Cattleya Goodsonæ. (*G. W.* 1904, 512.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Rex* and *C. Mossiae*. (H. A. Tracey.)

Cattleya Harrisoniæ × Aclandiæ. (*R. H.* 1904, 506.) G. A garden hybrid. (O. Doin, Dourdan, France.)

Cattleya intermedio-Gigas. (*O. R.* 1904, 317.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (J. Colman.)

Cattleya labiato-Harrisoniæ. (*R. H.* 1904, 527.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Et. Bert, Bois-Colombes, France.)

Cattleya Loddigesii splendens. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 122.) G. Flowers nearly 6 in. across, with bright purplish-rose sepals and petals more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Lip white inside, pale lilac outside; disk and side lobes pale yellow. (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Cattleya Mendelii var. **Lackneri.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 1, t. 1522.) G. A fine flower, with white sepals and petals faintly tinted with rose. The lip is curiously coloured, the front lobe having a broad marginal band of dark purple sparingly blotched with white, and an inner band of lighter purple; disk yellow; side lobes white. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Cattleya Mossiæ alba. (*G. W.* 1904, 560.) *G.* Sepals and petals pure white. Lip with a faint blush tint near the apex of the lamina; tube yellow inside, with white lines. (*H. A. Tracy.*)

Cattleya oakwoodiensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 301; *O. R.* 1904, 170.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. Wm. Murray* and *C. Mendelii*. (*N. C. Cookson.*)

Cattleya schilleriano-lawrenciana. (*R. H.* 1904, 527.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*Et. Bert, Bois-Colombes, France.*)

Cattleya Shakersi. (*R. H.* 1904, 199.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. citrina* and *C. Aclandiae*. (*M. Fanyau, Hellemmes, Nord, France.*)

Cattleya suavis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 302.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. Schræderæ* and *C. Skinneri*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Cattleya thurgoodiana. (*O. R.* 1904, 246.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. luddemanniana* and *C. hardyana*. (*H. T. Pitt.*)

Cattleya Trianæ enfieldiensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 174.) *G.* "A clear white flower with a blush-pink tip to the lip." (*H. Low & Co.*)

Cattleya triumphans. (*G. M.* 1904, 510; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 43.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. aurea* and *C. Rex*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

***Cereus amecaensis.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 246, as *C. amecamensis.*) *Cactaceæ.* *S.* Similar to *C. speciosissimus* in habit and spines, but the flowers are pure white, 5 in. across. Small plants produce 4-6 flowers. Mexico. (*Kew.*)

Cereus coniflorus. (*M. K.* 1904, 118.) *S.* The following characters distinguish this new species from *C. nycticalus*:—Calyx-tube about 8 in. long, the scales above bright red, large, gradually passing into the sepals. Sepals brightly coloured, increasing in size from without. Petals of the outer series narrower than those of the inner, which are about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Stamens about 1 in. shorter than the petals. The plant flowers during the night. Flowers cone-shaped, inodorous. Hayti. (*W. Weingart, Nauendorf, Germany.*) [*Syn. C. nycticalus*, Link & Otto, var. *armatus*, Hort.]

Cereus hondurensis. (*M. K.* 1904, 147.) *S.* A night-flowering scandent branched plant allied to *C. kunthianus*. Branches usually 10-ribbed, about 1 in. in diam. Spines 7-9, short, slender, white or reddish-brown. Flowers about 8 in. long, fragrant. Ovary and tube scaly and woolly. Outer perianth-segments yellow to chestnut-coloured; inner white. Honduras. (*Berlin B. G.*)

Cereus weingartianus. (*M. K.* 1904, 155, f.) *S.* A slender-growing new species. Stem about 10 lin. in diam., branched at the base, at first bright green, shining, finally grey. Ribs 4, notched. Areolæ $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. in diam. Spines 10, the outer 5-7 lin. long, the two inner 10-12 lin. long, subulate, straight, stiff, yellow with red-brown tips, afterwards red-brown, passing to grey-brown with age. Flowers unknown. Hayti. (*E. Hartmann, Hamburg.*)

***Cheiranthus kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 123, f. 52; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 89, f.) *Cruciferae.* *H. H.* A garden hybrid between *C. hybrida* [*C. Cheiri* × *C. mutabilis*] and *C. mutabilis*. (*Kew; J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Chenopodium nitrariaceum. (*I. S. H. T.* t. 155.) *Chenopodiaceæ.* *G.* A divaricately branched shrub or undershrub, with small linear-oblong leaves and terminal spikes of small greenish flowers. North and West Australia; Victoria. (*L. van den Bossche, Tirimont, Belgium.*)

Chionodoxa amabilis Leichtlini. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 265.) *Liliaceæ.* *H.* Blooms a fortnight earlier than the others. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. across, having broad creamy-white segments shaded with rose-purple. (*M. Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.*)

Chionosilla Penryi. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 107.) *Liliaceæ.* *H.* A garden hybrid. Parentage not stated. (*S. Arnott.*)

Chloræa incisa. (*O. R.* 1904, 158.) *Orchidaceæ.* *G.* Nearly allied to *C. crispæ*, but the flowers are smaller and white, marked with green. Plant 2-3 ft. high, with 8- or 9-flowered scapes. Sepals oblong, obtuse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, the lateral bearing green appendages near the apex. Petals 2 in. long, furnished with green papillæ from middle to base. Lip broadly ovate, obscurely trilobed, nearly covered with long filiform appendages. Chili. (*H. J. Elwes.*)

Chlorophytum amaniense. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 538; *Jard.* 1904, 251.) Liliaceæ. S. Plant about 10 in. high. Leaves lanceolate, acuminate, about 16 in. long including the petiole, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3½ in. broad, somewhat fleshy, bronze-coloured, with a white margin. Inflorescence 6 in. long. Flowers greenish-white. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Chrysanthemum maximum Robinsoni. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 440.) Compositæ. H. Flower-heads with long laciniateray-florets. (R. Wallace & Co.; Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.) [*Syn. C. Robinsoni*; R. H. 1904, 515, f. 214.]

***Chrysanthemum ornatum.** (*B. M.* t. 7965.) G. A new species allied to *C. sinense*. It becomes a dense bush, 3 or 4 ft. high. Leaves palmately pinnatifid, clothed with a white felt beneath and on the margin. Flower-heads loosely corymbose, 1½-2 in. across, with white rather broad ray-florets and yellow disk florets. Japan. (Kew.) [*Syn. C. marginatum*, Raffall in G. C. 1904, xxxv. 51, f. 22, not of N. E. Brown.]

***Cirrhopetalum retusiusculum.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 442.) Orchidaceæ. S. A pretty species with flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, in umbels. Upper sepals dark purple; lower coherent, yellow, marked with dark red. Tenasserim; Cochinchina. (Glasnevin B. G.) [First introduced in 1869.]

Clematis Armandi. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 58, f. 14.) Ranunculaceæ. H. An evergreen free-flowering species with trifoliate leaves, ovate or ovate-lanceolate leaflets 5½ in. long and 1½ in. broad, and white flowers 2½ in. across, in axillary corymbs. West and Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Clematis coccinea × **lanuginosa.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 403, f. 177.) H. A garden hybrid. (F. Marchi, Mantua, Italy.)

Clematis Hilarii. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 220.) G. or H.H. A very fine climber with large dark green usually trifoliate leaves, and very numerous bluish-white-scented flowers in terminal and axillary panicles. Brazil; Paraguay; Argentina. (G. Casertano, San Giorgioa Cremano, Naples.)

Clematis meyeniana heterophylla. (*Frut. Vilm.*, 1904, 3, f.) G. Resembles the variety *oreophila*, but the leaflets

vary in number from 1 to 5, and the flowers are somewhat larger. Szechuen, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Clematis montana** var. **rubens.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 271.) H. Branches and leaf-stalks reddish. Flowers reddish or deep rose-coloured. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Clinogyne similis. (*B. S. B. F.* 1903, 587.) Scitamineæ. S. Stems about 2½ ft. long. Leaves lanceolate, 3½-5 in. long. Flowers white, only about ½ in. long, in a panicle about 5 in. long. Tropical Africa? (Paris B. G.)

Clivia miniata aurea. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 330; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 301.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Flowers soft yellow, with a deeper shade at the base of the narrow segments. (Mrs. Powys Rogers.)

***Cochlioda brasiliensis.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 141; *O. R.* 1904, 278; *R. H.* 1904, 429.) Orchidaceæ. G. Pseudobulbs tufted, oblong, 1-1½ in. long, diphyllous. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 2½-5 in. long. Scapes erect or arching, very slender, 5-10 in. long, with 6-13 greenish flowers. Sepals and petals spreading, 5-8 lin. long. Lip adnate to the column for nearly 3 lines. Brazil. (Kew.)

Cœlogyne venusta. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 259; *O. R.* 1904, 135.) Orchidaceæ. S. A new species of the *C. dayanum* group. It is a very graceful plant, having pendulous scapes about 10 in. long, with very numerous flowers. Sepals and petals 6-7 lin. long, very light buff. Lip white, with the side lobes and centre of the front lobe light yellow; the latter bears 6 undulate keels which are tipped with brown. South-West China. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Colchicum Argæi.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 90.) Liliaceæ. H. Somewhat similar to *C. libanoticum*, but the flowers are more deeply coloured. Palestine. (Kew.)

Coreopsis grandiflora superba. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 244.) Compositæ. H. "Appears to be a hybrid between *C. grandiflora* and *C. lanceolata*."

***Coriaria himalayensis.** (*Lem. Cat.* 158, 15.) Coriariaceæ. H. A new species with persistent leaves and edible fruits. Himalaya. (C. Sprenger Naples; Lemoine, Nancy.)

Cormus foliolosa. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 103, f.) Rosaceæ. H. A small much branched tree with almost twining branches, and pinnate leaves having 8 pairs of oblong-lanceolate leaflets. Flowers small, white, sweet-scented, in terminal roundish panicles. Himalaya; West China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.) [*Pyrus foliolosa*, Wall.]

***Corydalis angustifolia.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 306, f. 131; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 110.) Papaveraceæ. H. Plant 4-8 in. high, having a tuberous root and biternately divided leaves with long linear segments. Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, flesh- or cream-coloured, in a short lax bracteate raceme; spur long, curved downwards. Caucasus; Persia. (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem; W. Cutbush & Son.)

Corylus tibetica. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 206, f.) Cupuliferæ. H. Remarkable on account of the involucre of the nut being spiny. China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.) [*C. ferox*, Wall. var. *thibetica*, Franchet.]

Costus micranthus. (*B. S. B. F.* 1903, 586; *Jard.* 1904, 111.) Scitamineæ. S. A new species growing 5-6 ft. high, with spirally arranged lanceolate leaves and cone-like spikes, 2½-3 in. long, of very small flowers. Corolla-tube red; lobes orange-red, yellow at the apex. Labellum narrowly tubular, purple. Martinique? (Paris B. G.)

***Cotoneaster adpressa.** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 116, f.) Rosaceæ. H. Allied to *C. buxifolia* from which it differs in having glabrous leaves and solitary fruits. China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Cotoneaster bullata. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 119, f.) H. A diffusely branched shrub distinct in having strongly bullate leaves, which are ovate-lanceolate, 3-3½ in. long and 1½-2 in. broad. Inflorescence corymbose, terminating the short branches, 4-12-flowered. Fruit globose, bright red, 4-5 lin. in diam. Tibet. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Crocus candidus luteus.** (*G. W.* 1904, 379, 386, f.) Iridaceæ. H. Flowers yellow, more deeply coloured at the base. The 3 outer segments are veined and mottled with purple. (Barr & Sons.)

Crocus Sieberi purpureus. (*J. of H.* 1904, xlviii. 302.) H. Flowers of a darker shade of purple than the type. (S. Arnott.)

***Cyclamen hiemale.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 70.) Primulaceæ. H. A new species very closely allied to *C. coum* and *C. ibericum*. It is said to differ from all the known species by flowering in the winter. Asia Minor. (W. Siehe, Mersina, Asia Minor.) [*C. ibericum*, Goldie.]

***Cyclamen Meliarakisii.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 71.) H. A synonym of *C. græcum*, Link. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

***Cymbidium ballianum.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 143; *O. R.* 1904, 85; *G. M.* 1904, 164, 244, f.) Orchidaceæ. G. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *C. eburneum* and *C. Mastersii*. (Capt. G. L. Holford.)

Cymbidium giganteum Wilsoni. See *C. Wilsoni*.

Cymbidium lowianum Luciani. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 283; *G. M.* 1904, 257.) G. A handsome form with large flowers in a stout spike. Sepals and petals green. Lip as in the type except that the front lobe has a bright brown horseshoe-shaped mark on it. (L'Horticulture Coloniale, Brussels.)

***Cymbidium Parishii** var. *Sanderæ.* (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 333; *O. R.* 1904, 163.) S. Very nearly allied to *C. eburneum*. Flowers ivory-white, with a pair of orange-coloured crests on the lip, which is yellow in the centre and bears numerous large purple blotches towards the margin. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *C. Sanderæ*; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 333; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 361; lxvi. 141; *G. M.* 1904, 349, 563, f.]

Cymbidium Sanderæ. See *C. Parishii* var. *Sanderæ*.

Cymbidium Wilsoni. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 143, 157, f. 66; *O. R.* 1904, 79; *G. M.* 1904, 195.) G. A new species closely allied to *C. giganteum*, but it is much dwarfer, the scape is more slender and the lip less hairy. Leaves 12-14 in. long. Flowers 3½ in. across, having green sepals and petals with indistinct reddish lines. Lip cream-coloured, with sepia-brown lines on the lobes and reddish marks on the front. Yunnan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [Syn. *C. giganteum Wilsoni*; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 168, 189, f.]

Cymbidium insignis, Rolfe
Gard. Chron. 1904, xxxv.

Cymbidium woodlandense. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. tracyanum* and *C. Mastersii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cypripedium alportense. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 125.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. insigne* var. and *C. Boxallii*. (S. Gratrix.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium cravenianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 174.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Hera lucienianum* and *C. spicerianum magnificum*. (Charlesworth & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium dourdanianum. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 211; *R. H.* 1904, 198.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Iogrande* and *C. bellatulum*. (O. Doin, Dourdan, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium exquisitum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. Jan. 9, viii.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Godefroye* and *C. Argus*. (R. I. Measures.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium fastuosum. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 564.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. augustum* and *C. rothschildianum*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium glaucophyllum.** (*R. H. B.* 1904, 193, t.; *Gf.* 1904, 557; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 229.) *S.* A very vigorous floriferous species resembling *C. chamberlainianum* in habit and the flowering-stems. Dorsal sepal rounded, delicate green, veined with red-brown, white, marked with red-brown on the margin. Petals spreading, nearly linear, fimbriate, twisted, white, blotched with red-brown. Lip rose-coloured at first, afterwards violet-purple. Java. (R. G. Rimestad.) [*Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum*, J. J. Smith.]

Cypripedium gottianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293.) See *Phragmopedilum gottianum*.

Cypripedium hopkinsianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 333.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. mastersianum*. (F. Wellesley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne mcabianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 30.) *G.* "A very fine dark variety." (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lambianum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 420; *G. W.* 1904, 1018.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Sallieri hyeanum* and *C. spicerianum virginale*. (E. Ashworth.) [Syn. *C. aureum lambianum*; *G. M.* 1904, 840. *Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lawrenceano-rothschildianum. (*R. H.* 1904, 401.) *S.* A garden hybrid between the species named. (O. Doin, Dourdan, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Levanni. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293.) *S.* A garden hybrid of unknown parentage. (C. C. Mann.)

Cypripedium leyburnense. (*O. R.* 1904, 310.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. T. B. Heywood* and *C. Charlesworthii*. (W. Farrer.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Lowio-Parishii. (*O. R.* 1904, 140.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Lowii* and *C. Parishii*. (D. O. Drewett.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium masterso-villosum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 30.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. mastersianum* and *C. villosum*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Memoria-Mercatelli. (*B. T. O.* 1904, 257.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Stonei* and *C. Lowii*. (R. Linari.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium musaicum. *R. H.* 1904, 123.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Boxallo-Sallieri* and *C. leeanum*. (L. Cappe, Vésinet, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Rialti. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 70.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Sallieri* and *C. spicerianum*. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium rossendalense. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 14.) *S.* A garden hybrid of unknown parentage. (G. W. Law-Schofield.)

Cypripedium tracyanum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 433; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 420.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. aureum* and *C. leeanum giganteum*. (H. A. Tracy.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium wellesleyanum. (*G. M.* 1904, 288; *O. R.* 1904, 159; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 270.) S. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *C. Godefroyae* or *C. bellatulum album* and *C. concolor*. (F. Wellesley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium westfieldiense. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 432.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum superbum* and *C. pollettianum*. (F. Wellesley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium williamsonianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 118.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. elliotianum*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Wormsæ. (*R. H.* 1904, 123; *J. H. F.* 1904, 105.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. villosum* and *C. Charlesworthii*. (L. Cappe, Vésinet, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cyrtomium Butterfieldii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 142; *G. M.* 1904, 195.) Filices. *G.* A form of *C. falcatum* differing from the type in having the pinnae deeply serrate. (P. J. Butterfield.) [*Aspidium falcatum* var.]

Daucus Carota var. **Boissieri.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 281, t. 1527.) Umbelliferae. *H.* This name has been given to a carrot with blood-red or violet-coloured roots. The same or a nearly allied plant has been cultivated for many years in Valencia, Spain. Egypt.

***Dendrobium bellatulum.** (*B. M.* t. 7985; *O. R.* 1904, 135; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 258; xxxvi. 114, f. 47.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A densely tufted plant 2-4 in. high, having fusiform pseudobulbs, each bearing 2-4 leaves and 1-3 flowers. Leaves ovate-oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long, 2-toothed at the apex, at first more or less beset with black hairs. Flowers axillary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. across, white, with a vermilion lip. South-West China; Annam. (J. Veitch & Sons; F. Sander & Sons.)

Dendrobium blackianum. (*O. R.* 1904, 104.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *D. jindlayanum* and *D. Wiganiae*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

***Dendrobium compactum.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 400.) *S.* A small-growing new species closely allied to *D. alpestre*. Pseudobulbs 1-4 in. long,

about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick at the base, 2- or 3-leaved. Leaves linear, 1-2 in. long. Flowers 6-12, rather small, in slender almost erect lateral or terminal racemes. Sepals and petals pure white, linear, acuminate. Lip nearly as long as the sepals, light green. Yunnan, China. (Madame L. de Hemptienne, Ghent; Kew.)

Dendrobium crystallinum albens. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 51.) *S.* Sepals and petals milk-white, with a very faint trace of pink on the sepals. Lip rich yellow, tipped with white. (E. F. Clark.)

***Dendrobium regium.** (*O. R.* 1904, 228.) *S.* A handsome species allied to *D. nobile*, which it closely resembles in habit, inflorescence, and the shape of the flowers, but the throat of these is clear yellow, surrounded by a zone of cream-white, and there is a complete absence of the maroon disk. Sepals, petals and limb of the lip light rose-purple. Bengal. (Kew.)

Dendrobium wardianum xantholeucum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 142.) *S.* Flower finely formed, pure white, with a large orange-yellow disk to the lip, quite destitute of purple lines or spots. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Derris Fordii.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 162.) Leguminosae. *S.* Stems climbing, 18 ft. long or more. Leaves pinnate, with usually five ovate leaflets 2-5 in. long. Flowers white, with brown-red pedicels and calyx, fragrant nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, borne on the old and new growths in loose racemes 9-15 in. long. South-East China. (Kew.) [Not true *D. Fordii*, Oliver, but a new species, *D. alborubra*, Hemsl. in *B. M.* t. 8008.]

Desmodium cinerascens. (*G. W.* 1904, 1070.) Leguminosae. *H.* A shrub forming a bush about a yard high and 2 yards wide, densely leafy. Leaves large, with lozenge-shaped leaflets. Flowers in numerous racemes, rosy-lilac to violet-red or violet, produced twice yearly—in June and September. China. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Deutzia myriantha. (*Jard.* 1904, 328, f.; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 327.) Saxifragaceae. *H.* A garden hybrid between *D. corymbiflora* and *D. parviflora*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Deutzia Vilmorinæ. (*Jard.* 1904, 328, f.; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 327.) H. A shrub 3-4 ft. high or more. Flowers about 1 in. in diam., snow-white, 30-40 together in thyrsoid panicles, which are at first erect and then spread horizontally. Szechuen, China. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Dianthus call-alpinus. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 440; *G. M.* 1904, 408, f.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *D. callizonus* and *D. alpinus*. (G. Reuthe.)

Duvalia propinqua. (*M. K.* 1904, 24.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. A new species allied to *D. caespitosa*, but it has smaller and thinner stems, larger flowers with more reflexed corollalobes, red-brown disk to the corona, and yellow staminal horns. South Africa. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Eccremocarpus scaber carmineus. (*B. T. O.* 1904, 339, f. 22; *Gfl.* 1904, 609.) Bignoniaceæ. H. H. A form with carmine-red flowers. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Echeveria pulchella. (*Gfl.* 1904, 206, f. 31.) Crassulaceæ. G. A stemless plant, with 20-50 obovate-spathulate leaves $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. broad above the middle, shortly acute, strongly convex on the underside. Peduncle 12-16 in. high, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. thick, covered with leaf-like bracts. Cyme 3-branched; branches erect, 8-10-flowered. Flowers erect or slightly nodding, 5-angled, bright-red, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Origin unknown. [*Cotyledon.*]

Echeveria pusilla. (*Gfl.* 1904, 206, f. 30.) G. The smallest species of the genus. Stem $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Leaves numerous, almost terete, rather obtuse, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long, in a loose rosette $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3 in. in diam. Peduncle $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 in. long, reddish, with a few roundish bracts. Inflorescence cymose. Corolla campanulate, 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, with the yellowish-red petals united up to the middle. Origin unknown. [*Cotyledon.*]

Echeveria sobrina. (*Gfl.* 1904, 206.) G. Stem about 4-6 in. high and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Leaves in a rosette, oblanceolate, strongly convex and somewhat obliquely keeled below. Peduncle slightly longer than the leaves. Flowers 10-15, in a 1-sided nodding raceme. Petals red, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin. long,

2 lin. broad, acute, keeled. In cultivation under different erroneous names. [*Cotyledon.*]

Echeveria soldalis. (*Gfl.* 1904, 206, f. 29.) G. Stem short, almost $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam. Leaves 15-20 in a rosette, curved upwards, lanceolate-spathulate, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad above. Peduncle 16-20 in. long, slender, bearing a few lanceolate bracts. Flowers in a 2- or 3-branched cyme. Petals lanceolate, red-striped. Origin unknown. [*Cotyledon.*]

Echinocactus cataphractus. (*M. K.* 1904, 172.) Cactaceæ. G. A dwarf globose or depressed-globose plant, up to 10-ribbed, curious on account of the halfmoon-shaped brown to violet blotches below the areolæ. Spines 5-7, straight or somewhat curved, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. long, bright golden. Flowers produced in the depression at the summit of the plant, otherwise undescribed. Probably Paraguay. (E. Heese, Gr. Lichterfelde, Berlin.)

Echinocactus Cumingii var. **flavispina.** (*M. K.* 1904, 77.) G. Differs from the typical form in having the stem scarcely depressed at the summit, which is overtopped by yellowish spines. (K. Hirscht, Zehlendorf, Germany.)

Echinocactus Damsii. (*M. K.* 1904, 119, f.) G. Simple, depressed-globose, sparingly tuberculate, 10-ribbed. Spines 8, short, straight, all radial. Flowers numerous, produced near the summit of the plant, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, white, green outside. Paraguay. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinocereus monacanthus. (*Gfl.* 1904, 215, f. 32 [not f. 33].) Cactaceæ. S. A new species, the specimen described having a simple cylindric stem about 4 in. high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam.; ribs 7, slightly notched; areolæ 5-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. apart, each with one spreading slightly curved spine 4-6 in. long and sometimes with a second only 2 lin. long. Flowers not seen. Boundary between Mexico and Texas. (E. Heese, Gr. Lichterfelde, Berlin.)

Echium candicans giganteum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 59.) Boraginaceæ. G. Stem unbranched, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Leaves in rather close whorls, the longest 20 in. long, scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad in their widest part, glaucous green, tomentose. Flowers in a very long inflorescence, pale rose-madder, turning purplish when fading. Tenerife. (Lord Walsingham.)

Echium elegans. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 59.) *G.* Plant $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with a naked stem; branches widely spreading, up to 5 ft. long, naked to half their length. Leaves pale green, up to 9 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, in tufts at the ends of the branches. Tenerife. (Lord Walsingham.)

Echium formosum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 59.) *G.* Plant $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high. Leaves rich green, 12 in. long, 3 in. broad, tomentose. Inflorescence about 18 in. long. Flowers bright pale indigo-blue with rose-pink filaments and blue anthers. Tenerife. (Lord Walsingham.)

***Encephalartos laurentianus.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 370, f. 163; *R. H. B.* 1904, 8.) Cycadaceæ. *S.* Stem up to 30 ft. high or more, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diam., often irregularly shaped. Leaves sometimes nearly 23 ft. long; lower leaflets much reduced, 3-toothed; median lanceolate, 14-16 in. long, 2 in. broad, with rather numerous spines along both edges, spiny at the apex. Congo Free State. (Jardin Colonial, Laeken, Belgium.)

***Encephalartos lemarinelianus.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 370, ff. 164, 165; *R. H.* 1904, 58, f. 23; *R. H. B.* 1904, 7.) The correct name for the plant included in the list of 1901 as *E. Lemarinelli*.

Epilælia distincta. (*R. H.* 1904, 146.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia harpophylla* and *Epidendrum atropurpureum*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

***Epipremnum giganteum.** (*B. M. t.* 7952.) Araceæ. *S.* A robust climbing shrub allied to *Monstera*. Stems often as much as 100 ft. long, emitting long rope-like roots from every growth. Leaves cordate-oblong, 6-8 ft. long including the long petiole, coriaceous, entire. Spathes axillary, subsessile, about 1 ft. long, coriaceous, almost woody when dry, yellowish-green outside, open from above the middle during the flowering period. Malay Peninsula. (Kew.)

Eremurus Tubergeni. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 377.) Liliaceæ. *H.* A garden hybrid between *E. himalaicus* and *E. Bungei*. (C. G. van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem.)

***Erigeron divergens.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 409.) Compositæ. *H.* A diffusely

branched plant with pubescent leaves and white or purple flower-heads. West United States. (Kew.)

***Erigeron flagellaris.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 408.) *H.* A free-growing spreading plant bearing a profusion of white or pale lilac flower-heads. West United States. (Kew.)

Erigeron speciosus var. **roseus.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 24.) *H.* Flower-heads about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, with narrow lilac ray-florets and yellow disk-florets. (H. Henkel, Darmstadt.)

***Erigeron trifidus.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 408, f.) *H.* A small tufted plant, with distinct pedately divided slightly hairy leaves on stalks about 3 in. long. Flower-heads white or pale lilac, daisy-like, nearly 1 in. across, solitary on peduncles 4-6 in. long. Rocky Mountains. (Kew.)

Eryngium Rothenbergi. (*G. W.* 1904, 534.) Umbelliferae. *H.* A garden hybrid between *E. alpinum* and *E. giganteum*. (A. Perry.)

Euonymus hians. (*Gfl.* 1904, 33.) Celastraceæ. *H.* A new species closely allied to *E. europæus* and *E. hamiltonianus*, but the seeds are blood-red and have a blood-red aril. Japan.

Euonymus latifolius var. **planipes.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 29, f. 12.) *H.* Differs from the type chiefly in having the petiole flattened not channelled on the upper side. The leaves are less rounded at the base and they are widest above instead of at the middle. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Eupatorium arizonicum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 375.) Compositæ. *G.* A dwarf bushy autumn-flowering species with small light green leaves and white flower-heads arranged in umbels. Arizona. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Euptelea Francheti. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 9, f.) Trochodendraceæ. *H.* Apparently a small elegant tree, with ovate or ovate-lanceolate serrate leaves on rather long petioles, and insignificant flowers. West China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Fagus sylvatica **Ansorgei.** (*M. D. G.* 1904, 198.) Cupuliferae. *H.* A garden hybrid between the varieties *atropurpurea* and *heterophylla* (*F. comptoniiifolia*). (C. Ansorge, Hamburg.)

**Freesia kewensis*. (*J. of H.* 1904, xlviii. 179.) Iridaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *F. Armstrongii* and *F. refracta* var. *Leichtlini*? (*Kew.*)

Gazania pygmæa lutea. (*Dammann Cat.* 145, 32.) Compositæ. *H. H.* Flower-heads very large, chrome-yellow, with a light yellow spot at the base of the ray-florets, forming a circle. *Natal.* (*Dammann & Co., Naples.*)

**Gentiana dahurica*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 81; *G. M.* 1904, 510.) Gentianaceæ. *H.* A small plant with tufted habit and semi-prostrate flowering stems nearly 1 ft. long. Flowers in terminal clusters, about 1 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across at the mouth. Corolla-tube blush-white; limb light bright blue. *Dahuria.* (*W. Cutbush & Son.*)

Gerbera cantabrigiensis. (*G. M.* 1904, 366.) Compositæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *G. Jamesoni* and *G. viridifolia*. (*Cambridge B. G.*)

**Gloriosa Carsoni*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 127.) Liliaceæ. *S.* Tuber small, producing stems 8 ft. long or more, in habit very similar to *G. superba*. Flowers 4 in. across; segments $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad at the broadest part, bright brownish-red, turning deep dull red with age, golden-yellow on the margins, slightly undulate. Filaments green. Anthers yellow. *British Central Africa.* (*Kew.*)

Gomesa Binotii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 433.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* An elegant species producing numerous 15-30-flowered racemes. Flowers small, orange, with a white column. *Brazil.* (*Sir Trevor Lawrence.*)

Gurania eriantha. (*R. H.* 1904, 388, f. 164 and t.) Cucurbitaceæ. *S.* A dioecious plant having long slender stems climbing by means of tendrils. Leaves polymorphic, the younger oblong, entire, cordate at the base, the older 3-lobed, unequally toothed; petiole $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 in. long. Flowers (male) many in a subspherical long-pedunculate head. Calyx-tube green; segments linear, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. long, rose-scarlet, at first erect, then spreading in a star-like manner, covered outside and on the margin with long white hairs. *Peru.* (*M. de Carvalho, Monteiro, Lisbon.*) [*Syn. Anguria eriantha*, *Poepp. & Endl.*]

**Hæmanthus Lescrauwaetii*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 274; *R. H.* 1904, 198; *R. H. B.* 1904, 217, t. & f. 34.) Amaryllidaceæ. *S.* A new species allied to *H. rupestris*. It is a somewhat miniature plant, having no bulb, but a creeping rootstock. Leaves 4-8 in. a group; blade $3\frac{1}{4}$ -7 in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. broad, with a rather slender petiole $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Scape 6-10 in. long. Umbel rather dense, subglobular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. in diam. Flowers rose-coloured; tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long; segments linear, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -10 lin. long. *Congo Free State.* (*Jardin Colonial, Laeken, Belgium.*)

Hedera Helix Reuteri. (*M. D. G.* 1904, 199.) Araliaceæ. *H.* A form with long narrow willow-like leaves. (*R. Kierski, Potsdam.*)

Helianthus sparsifolius. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 292; *G. M.* 1904, 774.) Compositæ. *H.* A garden hybrid between *H. multiflorus* and *H. californicus*. (*H. Cannel & Sons.*)

Helichrysum Cooperi. *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 154.) Compositæ. *G.* Stems freely branched, woody, 3-4 ft. high, forming a roundish bush a yard across, each branch bearing about a dozen flower-heads. Leaves lanceolate, sheathing at the base, 6-8 in. long. Flower-heads golden-yellow, globular, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. *Orange River Colony.* (*R. Wallace & Co.*)

Helipterum splendidum. (*B. M. t.* 7983.) Compositæ. *G.* A fine new species of "Everlastings," most nearly related to *H. (Acroclitum) roseum*. It is a glabrous erect annual 9-18 in. high, with slender stems, leafless in the upper part, each bearing 1 head of flowers. Leaves linear, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, obtuse, entire. Flower-heads erect, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, white, the innermost bracts with a narrow purple band on the upper side at the base. *West Australia.* (*Kew.*)

Hepatica angulosa alba. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 205.) Ranunculaceæ. *H.* Flowers large, pure white. (*Barr & Sons.*) [*Anemone angulosa* var.]

Hepatica angulosa lilacina. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 265.) *G.* An extremely free-flowering variety with lilac-coloured flowers. (*Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.*)

***Huernia Pillansi.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 50.) *Asclepiadaceae*. *G.* A new species distinct in having its stems, which are $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam., densely covered with bristle-tipped tubercles $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lin. long. Corolla-tube campanulate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pinkish-cream-coloured, dotted with crimson; lobes 5-6 lin. long, tapering to a fine recurved point, pale yellow, marked with small crimson spots. South Africa. (Kew.)

Hydrangea Hortensia nivalis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 229.) *Saxifragaceae*. *G.* The leaves have a broad irregular band of white or cream-white in the centre; the stems are also white. (*W. Bull & Sons.*) [*Syn. H. nivalis*; *G. M.* 1904, 639, 641, f.]

***Hypericum lysimachioides.** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 25, f.) *Hypericaceae*. *H.* A glabrous shrub with subtetragonal branches. Leaves subsessile, ovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glaucous and black-dotted beneath. Flowers 1 in. across, in loose leafy terminal cymes. Himalaya; West China. (*M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.*)

***Hypericum patulum** var. **Henryi.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 229; *G. M.* 1904, 641.) *H.* A free-flowering variety about 2 ft. high. Flowers nearly 3 in. across, golden-yellow. China. (*R. Veitch & Son.*)

***Impatiens Holstii.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 609; *Gartenwelt*, viii. 523; *R. H. B.* 1905, 29, f. 4; *B. T. O.* 1904, 339, f. 23.) *Geraniaceae*. *G.* Very closely resembles *I. Sultani* in habit, foliage and shape of the flowers. It is, however, a more vigorous grower, and the flowers are a brilliant cinnabar-red. German East Africa. (*Berlin B. G.*; *Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.*)

Iris histrioides alba. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 160.) *Iridaceae*. *H.* Flowers satiny-white, with orange-yellow crests. (*Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.*)

Iris histrioides major. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 160.) *H.* "An improvement on the type, all parts of the flower being massive and broad." (*Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.*)

***Iris sieheana.** (*G. W.* 1904, 844, 845, f.) *H.* A new species which has been cultivated as *I. Haussknechtii* and *I. persica magna*. It is closely allied to *I. persica*, especially the

variety *purpurea*, differing chiefly by having the wings of the falls much more obtuse and the lip less rounded. Asia Minor. (*G. Reuthe.*) [*See G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 282.]

***Iris Sprengeri.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 50, f. 21; *W. G.* 1904, 356.) *H.* A new species, the smallest of the *Oncocyclus* group. Plant only 4 in. high, with creeping stoloniferous rhizome. Leaves about 4 in. long, greyish-green. Spathe nearly as long as the flower. Outer perianth-segments yellow, with bright purple-red spots and veins; beard golden-yellow; inner segments silvery-white, veined with purple-red and black. Lycaonian Taurus. (*W. Siehe, Mersina, Asia Minor.*)

***Kæmpferia rosea.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 20.) *Scitamineae*. *S.* Closely related to *K. (Cienkowskiya) Kirkii*, but it is a more beautiful plant. It has a short fleshy rootstock, with numerous thick string-like roots. Leaves about 18 in. long including the petiole, 4 in. broad, acute, with a bright green plaited blade. Scape 18 in. high, producing 6 flowers which open one at a time; they are more than 2 in. across, brilliant rose-red, with a blotch of orange at the throat. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

***Kalanchoe Dyeri.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 354; *B. M. t.* 7987.) *Crassulaceae*. *G.* A new species described as the finest yet introduced. Plant 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, quite glabrous. Leaves very spreading, elliptic, 4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. broad, obtuse, irregularly and coarsely toothed; petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lin. broad. Inflorescence corymbose-cymose, 9-12 in. long, 6-9 in. broad, with 3-8-flowered suberect branches. Corolla-tube $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale green; limb pure white, with spreading lanceolate acute lobes 1 in. long and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin. broad. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

***Kalanchoe prasina.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 211.) *G.* A distinct new species, but the flowers are small and unattractive. It is a small plant, with leafy stems about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Leaves spreading, obovate or spatulate-obovate, 2-3 in. long, 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, obscurely crenate or entire. Peduncle 1 ft. long, bearing a paniculate cyme of small flowers, which have a green tube about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long and oblong lobes nearly 1 lin. long, white, with the median part greenish. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Kniphofia excelsa. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 153.) Liliaceæ. H. H. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. It is remarkable for its enormous size and the almost campanulate flowers. (R. Wallace & Co.)

***Lachenalia convallarioides.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 213, 264.) Liliaceæ. G. Bulb globose. Leaf solitary, 6–12 in. long, 1 in. broad at the base, tapering to the apex. Flowers in a short raceme, campanulate, purplish-pink in bud, afterwards white, with a heather-like odour. South Africa. (Kew.)

Lachenalia tricolor superba. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 30.) G. "A very fine form with large boldly coloured flowers." (Glasnevin B. G.)

Lælia acuminato-anceps. (*R. H.* 1904, 75; *O. R.* 1904, 58.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælia anceps Leemanni. *O. R.* 1904, 23.) G. Flowers large and richly coloured, the lip almost entirely a rich purple, even on the disk. (J. Leemann.)

Lælia degeestiana. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 191.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. jongheana* and *L. flava*. (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Lælia Gweniæ. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 158.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. jongheana* and *L. Cowanii*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Lælio-cattleya Ardernæ. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 346.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *L.-c. callistoglossa* and *Lælia digbyana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Lælio-cattleya dourdanensis. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 107.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya schradæriana*. (O. Doin, Semont, France.) [*Lælio-cattleya Fascinator* var. *dourdanensis*. See *J. H. F.* 1904, 159.]

Lælio-cattleya illustris. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 320; *G. W.* 1904, 895.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia Latona* and *Cattleya dowiana aurea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lælio-cattleya Mossiæ × elegans. (*W. G.* 1904, 445, t. 4.) S. A garden hybrid between the species named. (Schoenbrunn Hofgarten.)

Lælio-cattleya Pugeti. (*R. H.* 1904, 123.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Triana* and *Lælia superbians*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Robsoniæ. (*O. R.* 1904, 21.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. bowringiana* and *L.-c. Ingramii*. (J. Robson.)

Lælio-cattleya ronselensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 433.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Forbesii* and *Lælia cinnabarina*. (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Lælio-cattleya Stepmani. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. suppl. June 4, ii.) G. A garden hybrid between *L.-c. corbeillensis* and *Cattleya Warszewiczii*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Williamsoni. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxvi. 53; *G. W.* 1904, 568.) S. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya maxima*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Lenophyllum acutifolium. (*S. M. C.* xlvii. 162.) Crassulaceæ. G. Similar in habit to *L. guttatum*, but the leaves are acute and in 6 or 8 pairs. Mexico. (U.S. Dep. Agric., Washington.)

Lenophyllum guttatum. (*S. M. C.* xlvii. 160, t. 20.) G. A succulent shortly caulescent perennial much branched at the base. Leaves in 2–4 pairs, $\frac{3}{4}$ –1½ in. long, thickish, rounded on the back, broadly channelled on the face, obtuse, broad at the base. Inflorescence erect, 3- or 4-branched. Flowers sessile or nearly so, with narrowly oblong yellow petals 2½ lin. long. Mexico. (New York B. G.) [*Syn. Sedum guttatum*, Rose.]

Lenophyllum Weinbergii. (*S. M. C.* xlvii. 160, f. 18.) G. Differs from *L. guttatum* in having rhombic-obovate leaves narrow at the base, and the specimens described have an unbranched inflorescence. Mexico. (New York B. G.)

Ligustrum acuminatum. (*M. D. G.* 1904, 75, f. 5.) Oleaceæ. Closely allied to *L. Itoya* with which it has been confused. It differs in having ovate-lanceolate acute leaves, a loose comparatively few-flowered pyramidal inflorescence, and flowers with exserted anthers. Probably Japan.

**Ligustrum macrocarpum*. (*M. D. G.* 1904, 69, 76, f. 6.) *H.* Similar to *L. acuminatum* in foliage and in having exserted anthers, but the inflorescence is densely flowered and nearly cylindric, resembling that of *L. Ibota*. Cultivated as *L. medium*. Probably Japan. (*L. Späth*, Berlin.)

Lilium giganteum yunnanense. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv, 406.) *Liliaceæ*. *H.* A very hardy variety, with larger and better coloured flowers than those of the type. Yunnan, China. (*M. Leichtlin*, Baden-Baden.)

**Lobelia heterodonta*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi, 252.) *Campanulaceæ*. *G.* A new species closely allied to *L. cirsifolia*, under which name it was received at Kew. It is an erect plant rather more than 3 ft. high, with sessile lanceolate leaves 5-9 in. long, regularly serrate above, furnished with long spreading teeth below. Flowers pale green, in a long raceme; lobes 1-1½ in. long. Grenada. (*Kew.*)

**Lomaria Mayi*. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv, 330; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv, 301.) *Filices*. *G.* Raised from spores of *L. ciliata*. It grows more freely and larger than the parent and shows an early tendency to form a stem. The fronds are long and arching, rich green, very firm in texture, with crenate rather than ciliate pinnæ. (*H. B. May*.) [*L. ciliata Mayi*; *G. M.* 1904, 315, f.]

**Lonicera affinis*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv, 372.) *Caprifoliaceæ*. *G.* A beautiful evergreen very free-flowering climbing species. Leaves petiolate, ovate, rather acute, entire. Flowers at first white, changing in a day or two to deep yellow, produced on the whole length of the long ripened growths. China; Japan; Luchu Archipelago. (*Kew.*)

**Lonicera deflexicalyx*. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 159, f.) *H.* A compact shrub. Branches puberulous and glandular-pubescent. Leaves shortly petiolate, lanceolate, 3-3½ in. long, rounded or subcordate at the base. Flowers very shortly pedunculate, corolla yellow, ringent, 7½ lin. long. Fruit globose, orange-yellow. Kansuh, China. (*M. L. de Vilmorin*, Les Barres, France.)

**Lonicera Heckrotti*. (*G. W.* 1904, 788.) *H.* Possibly a hybrid between *L. sempervirens* and *L. Periclymenum*. It is a small branched bush, with ovate or oblong blunt and glaucous leaves.

Flowers red outside, yellow inside, fragrant, in terminal umbellate heads. (*Kew.*)

**Lonicera pileata*. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv, 235; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv, 243, f. 101.) *H.* A dwarf spreading evergreen shrub, resembling a small-growing privet in habit. Leaves lanceolate, deep green, the larger 1 in. long and about ½ in. broad. Flowers cream, with a greenish tinge, ¼-½ in. long, fragrant, produced in axillary pairs on the undersides of the branches. Central and West China. (*J. Veitch & Sons*; *Kew.*)

Lupinus polyphyllus roseus. (*Gard.* 1904, lxv, 401; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv, 365; xxxvi, 35, f. 15.) *Leguminosæ*. *H.* The colour of the flowers varies from pale to deep pink. (*J. Cheal & Sons.*)

Lycaste Groganii. (*O. R.* 1904, 158.) *Orchidaceæ*. *G.* A garden hybrid between *L. aromatica* and *L. Deppei*. (*J. H. Grogan.*)

Lycaste schilleriana magnifica. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv, 269.) *G.* Sepals long, olive-tinted. Petals and lip white. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Lycaste Skinneri. (*R. H.* 1904, 51.) *G.* The following forms, which differ from the type in the colour of the flowers, are mentioned:—*beriotiana*, *heniniana*, *mulleriana*. (*L'Horticole Coloniale*, Brussels.)

Macaranga kilimandscharica. (*Gartenwelt*, viii, 506; *Jard.* 1904, 251.) *Euphorbiaceæ*. *S.* Resembles *M. porteara* in habit, but it is a smaller plant. The leaves are peltate, 14 in. long, 10 in. broad, bronze-coloured when young, afterwards dark green; petiole green below, red nearer the blade. German East Africa, (*Berlin B. G.*)

Mammillaria trichacantha. (*M. K.* 1904, 45, f.) *Cactaceæ*. *S.* A remarkable species on account of its having hairy spines. Mexico. (*F. de Laet*, Contich, Belgium.)

Mammillaria uniseta. (*M. K.* 1904, 128.) *G.* Stem globose, about 2 in. in diam., simple, somewhat depressed at the summit; tubercles 4-angled, dark green. Spines 6, usually 1-1½ lin. long, at first black, afterwards grey. Flowers unknown. History of the plant not ascertained. (*Halle B. G.*)

***Manettia inflata.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 385, f. 169.) Rubiaceæ. S. A new name for the plant figured in *B. M.* t. 7776 as *M. bicolor*. It differs, amongst other characters, from the true *M. bicolor* in having foliaceous reflexed calyx-lobes, and in having a corolla much swollen at the base and covered with coarser hairs. Uruguay; Paraguay. (Kew.)

Maranta tigrina. (*Bull. Cat.* [1904], 2.) Scitamineæ. S. Plant 9-12 in. high, of compact habit and sturdy growth. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, velvety grass-green, with broad transverse bars of rich deep olive-green on each side of the grey midrib; petiole sheathing for its whole length. Brazil. (W. Bull & Sons.)

***Marsdenia Imthurnii.** (*B. M.* t. 7953.) Asclepiadaceæ. S. A tall twining shrub, with rather slender terete stems. Leaves opposite, cordate, 6-9 in. long including the long petiole, up to 4 in. broad, acuminate, hairy, more or less bullate. Flowers purple, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, hairy, arranged in dense globular very shortly stalked axillary cymes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. across. British Guiana. (Kew.)

Masdevallia veitchio-fragrans. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 156.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (R. I. Measures.)

***Meconopsis bella.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 198, 410; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 385.) Papaveraceæ. H. A dwarf tufted plant 4-5 in. high, with ovate-lanceolate pinnatisect leaves about 1 in. long, and solitary blue flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Sikkim. (Kew; Bee & Co.)

***Meconopsis integrifolia.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 240, ff.) H. A more or less hairy biennial, with erect stems 5-30 in. high. Leaves mostly radical, linear-lanceolate, 2-8 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, entire. Flowers up to 18 to each plant, usually 4-6 open at one time, pedunculate, bright sulphur-yellow, cup-shaped, 3-10 (usually 4-8) in. across. Stigmas large, nearly sessile on the ovary. West China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [The plant referred to under this name in *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 198, and probably also 372, is evidently another species, distinguished from the true *M. integrifolia* in being stemless and in having smaller stigmas on a comparatively long style. *M. integrifolia* was first introduced into

cultivation in France, M. L. de Vilmorin having received seeds in 1895. A plant raised from these flowered in 1897. See *Jard.* 1904, 328.]

Meconopsis punicea. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 282, f. 130.) H. A stemless species with long-stalked lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate entire leaves, covered with coarse yellowish hairs. Flowers solitary on slender densely villous scapes $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. long, rich carmine or reddish-purple, 6 in. across or more. West China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Meconopsis racemosa.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 198; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 385.) H. Similar to *M. aculeata*, but the leaves are entire. Flowers deep purple to pale lilac. West China; Tibet. (Kew; Bee & Co.)

Medeola asparagoides myrtifolia.
See *Asparagus medeoloides myrtifolius*.

***Megasea gigantea.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 282.) Saxifragaceæ. H. "A vigorous plant with heads of large pale purple flowers." Japan [?] (Wm. Cutbush & Son.)

***Moræa Thomsoni.** (*B. M.* t. 7976.) Iridaceæ. G. A rigid herb with a rush-like habit. Stems erect, up to 1 ft. high. Leaves terete, 6-furrowed, the longest about 7 in. long. Flowers about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., in spicately arranged fascicles. Perianth-segments ovate to lanceolate, pale lilac, yellow at the base inside and spotted with brown, with the midribs darker lilac inside and reddish-brown outside. East Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Musa Holstii. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 471; *R. H.* 1904, 325; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 135.) Scitamineæ. S. Allied to *M. Ensete*, but it has a more graceful habit, and the leaves, which are covered on the underside by a delicate waxy layer, have a green, not red, midrib. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides myrtifolium. See *Asparagus medeoloides myrtifolius*.

Narcissus Sprengeri vomerensis. (*Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 215.) Amaryllidaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *N. Pseudonarcissus* and *N. Tazetta*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Nephrolepis exaltata, Scottii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 81.) Filices. A dwarf-growing variety. (J. Scott, Brooklyn, U.S.A.)

***Nerine Bowdeni.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 365, f. 164.) Amaryllidaceæ. *G.* A new species allied to *N. flexuosa*. Leaves up to 13 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, rather thick, glossy green. Scape about 18 in. long, bearing a 6-12-flowered umbel. Flowers larger than those of any other species, pale pink, with a darker line down the middle of each segment; segments $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long, recurved at the apex. South Africa. (Kew; W. E. Gumbleton; R. Veitch & Son.) [Syn. *N. excellens major tardiflora*; Gard. 1904, lxi. 408; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 105; xxxvi. 292; *N. lucida*; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 346, not of Herbert.]

Nerine pudica alba. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 116.) *G.* Flowers snow-white. (A. Worsley.)

Nymphæa orientalis. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 172.) Nymphaeaceæ. *G.* A miniature plant with oval shining coppery-green leaves 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and pure white odourless flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam. Japan. [A form of *N. tetragona*, Georgi.]

Nymphæa tetragona var himalayensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 148.) *H.* A smaller plant than the type. Leaves small, dark green, sometimes marbled with brown. Flowers floating, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, snow-white, with yellow anthers. Himalaya. (C. Sprenger, Naples.) [Apparently only a starved form of *N. tetragona*.]

Nymphæa vomerensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 148.) *H.* A garden hybrid between *N. alba* and *N. tetragona* var. *himalayensis*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Odontioda Vuylstekeæ. (*B. M. t.* 7990 *O. R.* 1904, 189, 209, f. 34; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 360, f. 159; Gard. 1904, lxi. 433, 1.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Pescatorei* and *Cochlidia noetzliana*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum crispo-polyxanthum. (*R. H.* 1904, 558.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Et. Bert, Bois-Colombes, France.)

Odontoglossum crispum Chapmanii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 301.) *G.* Flowers finely shaped, having broad equal segments bearing clusters of reddish blotches. (N. C. Cookson.)

Odontoglossum crispum spectatum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 296.) *G.* Sepals and petals with a heavy ground colour of brown-purple, overlaid with crimson-purple blotches. Column deep crimson. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Odontoglossum crispum warnhamense. (*O. R.* 1904, 173; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 333.) *G.* "A very distinct and pretty flower with showy purple spots evenly distributed over all the segments." (C. J. Lucas.)

Odontoglossum doinianum. (*J. H. F.* 1904, 23.) *G.* Apparently a natural hybrid between *O. Hallii* and *O. gloriosum*. (O. Doin, Semont, Dourdan, France.)

Odontoglossum formosum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 296.) *G.* A garden hybrid probably between *O. Rolfeæ* and *O. Pescatorei*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum fuscum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 296.) *G.* A garden hybrid probably between *O. luteopurpureum* var. *Spectrum* and *O. wilckeanum albens*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum insignitum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. suppl. June 4, ii.) *G.* A garden hybrid of unknown parentage. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum nitidum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. suppl. June 4, ii.; *O. R.* 1904, 181, 201, f. 30.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. harryano-crispum* and *O. wilckeanum*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum percultum. (*O. R.* 1904, 181; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. suppl. June 4, ii.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. Rolfeæ* and *O. ardentissimum*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum prævisum. (*O. R.* 1904, 176.) *G.* Possibly a natural hybrid between *O. lindleyanum* and *O. gloriosum* or *O. andersonianum*. (W. Thompson.)

Odontoglossum Rossii var. de bosscherianum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 71.) *G.* Flowers well-coloured. (G. de Bosschere & Co.)

Odontoglossum Uroskinneri splendens. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 82; *O. R.* 1904, 246; *G. M.* 1904, 510.) *G.* Differs from the type in having the flowers rounder in outline, with broader sepals and petals and deeper colouring. (*J. Wilson Potter.*)

Odontoglossum venustulum. (*O. R.* 1904, 181, 202, f. 31; *G. M.* 1904, 376.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. harryano-crispum* and *O. ardentissimum* (*Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.*)

Oncidium riviereanum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 114; *Jard.* 1904, 237.) *G.* Pseudobulbs ovoid, 2-2½ in. long, compressed. Leaves linear-lanceolate, acute, 6-8 in. long, having a dark yellow midrib. Peduncle about 2½ ft. long, bearing 15-20 flowers which are larger than those of *O. marshallianum*. Sepals lanceolate, white, spotted with brick-red and black. Petals oblong, undulate, toothed towards the middle, coloured like the sepals. Lip panduriform, golden-yellow, spotted with dark carmine and black; side lobes toothed and fringed. Brazil.

Onopordon polyecephalum. (*Gard.* 1904, lxi. 187.) *Compositæ.* *H.* A stately plant with silvery white stems and leaves. The latter are in a rosette and have numerous long spines. Flower-heads 30-50, 5 in. across, rich pink-purple. Asia Minor; Turkestan. (*R. Wallace & Co.*)

Onosma album. (*G. M.* 1904, 315; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 301; *Gard.* 1904, lxi. 330.) *Boraginaceæ.* *H.* The same as *O. albo-roseum*, included in the list of 1890.

Opuntia bergeriana. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 34, f. 14; *M. K.* 1904, 59.) *Cactaceæ.* *G.* A new species most nearly allied to *O. nigricans*. It forms a tall shrub, 5-10 ft. high, with obovate or oblong-ovate joints 9 in. long, 4½ in. broad. Spines varying in number and size, one or more over 1 in. long, spreading. Flowers very numerous at the top of the joints; outer segments greenish-red; inner deep bright-red, over 1 in. long. Very common in gardens of the Riviera.

***Opuntia hanburyana.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 34, f. 15; *M. K.* 1904, 59.) *G.* A new species distinct on account of its habit, long spreading spines, and the small ovary and fruit. It is a shrub 3-5 ft. high, of straggling

growth; joints lanceolate-oblong, variable in size, the largest 11 in. long and scarcely 4 in. broad. Spines several, large and spreading, somewhat compressed and twisted. Outer perianth-segments deltoid, the innermost obovate, obtuse, mucronate, canary-yellow. Not common in gardens of the Riviera.

***Opuntia Schumannii.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 34, f. 16; *M. K.* 1904, 60.) *G.* A new species allied to *O. nigricans*. Shrub 4-5 ft. high, with obovate-oblong joints 12 in. long and about 5 in. broad. Spines several, slightly compressed and twisted, the longest 1½-2 in. long. Flowers terminal and lateral, 2½ in. long. Outer perianth-segments deltoid, fleshy; inner obovate-spathulate, yellowish, turning to a dull red. (*L. Winter, Bordighera.*)

Osmanthus Delavayi. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 185, f.) *Oleaceæ.* *H. H.* or *H.* A new species with relatively large pure white flowers in terminal cymes, which are produced in early spring. Yunnan, China. (*M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.*)

Paphiopedilum ingens. (*O. R.* 1904, 103.) *Orchidaceæ.* *G.* Supposed to be a hybrid between *P. insignis* and *P. rothschildianum*. (*W. M. Appleton.*)

Paphiopedilum Kamilii. (*O. R.* 1904, 101.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. Bozallii* and *P. chamberlainianum*. (*W. M. Appleton.*)

Paphiopedilum Robbinsii. (*O. R.* 1904, 120.) *S.* A garden hybrid between a variety of *P. godseffianum* and *P. Calypso*. (*J. E. Vanner.*)

***Pectinaria saxatilis.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 211.) *Asclepiadaceæ.* *G.* A small plant with decumbent square branches 1½-2 in. long. Flowers in fascicles of 4-7, arising near the base of the branches in the grooves between the angles. Corolla 4½-5½ lin. long, 4-5 lin. in diam., bud-like broadly ovoid, acute; lobes cohering at the tips, deltoid, 3 lin. long, blackish-purple, covered with fine hairs. South Africa. (*Kew.*)

Pellaea rotundifolia robusta. (*G. M.* 1904, 362.) *Filices.* *G.* A distinct variety with very dark green shining fronds. (*J. Hill & Sons.*)

***Pentstemon Bridgesii.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 348, f.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A glabrous plant 2½ ft. high. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, the lower 5-6 in. long, the upper 1-2 in. long. Flowers abundant, in an elongated panicle, bright scarlet, about 1 in. long. California. (R. Veitch & Son.)

Pereskia foetens. (*M. K.* 1904, 134.) Cactaceæ. G. An erect-growing plant with stem and leaves bright green, almost yellow-green. Leaves petiolate, lanceolate, membranous. Areolæ with a little white wool and 2 bright green needle-like spines, which are curved downwards. Argentina. (W. Weingart, Nauendorf, Germany.)

***Philadelphus Magdalenæ.** (*M. D. G.* 1904, 83; *Fruit. Vilm.* 1904, 129, f) Saxifragaceæ. H. A new species belonging to the early-flowering group, which has the leaves of the long shoots serrate, but never coarsely, and the style hairy. The leaves of this plant are ovate-lanceolate to broadly ovate, the larger 2¼-3¼ in. long, and the flowers are about 1 in. across, with orbicular petals. Szechuen, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Philadelphus pekinensis var. **brachybotrys.** (*M. D. G.* 1904, 84.) H. The inflorescence is only 7½-18 lin. long, 5-7-flowered. Flowers very small, having oval petals only 4 lin. long and 2½ lin. broad. Kiangsi, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Phragmopedilum gottianum. (*O. R.* 1904, 340.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. caudatum* and *P. macrochilum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Pimpinella magna rosea. (*Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 15, 35; *G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 14.) Flowers rose-pink. (M. Prichard.)

Pipturus argenteus. (*W. G.* 1904, 437.) Urticaceæ. S. A tree with ovate or ovate-oblong acuminate leaves, up to 8 in. long and 4 in. broad, crenate-serrate, dark-green with silvery-white markings on the upper-side, silvery-white on the under-side. Flowers inconspicuous. Malaya; Pacific Islands; Australia.

Pistia Stratiotes var. **spathulata.** (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 257, f.) Araceæ. S. Leaves spathulate velvety-green, hairy, more deeply nerved than those of the type. South-East United States; Tropical America.

***Pitcairnia spathacea.** (*B. M. t.* 7966.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A stemless plant, with linear acuminate leaves up to 16 in. long and 1 in. broad, patent or recurved. Panicle nearly 2 ft. high, on a peduncle 1 ft. high, simply branched. Bracts boat-shaped, pale rose. Sepals ovate, 1 in. long, pale rose, green at the apex. Petals 1½ in. long, dull blue, destitute of a basal scale. Argentina. (Kew.)

Plantago major variegata. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 116.) Plantaginaceæ. H. Leaves variegated. Hampshire. (A. Worsley.)

Platycerium alaicorne Mayii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 394; *Gard.* 1904, lxvi. 387.) Filices. S. Raised from spores of *P. alaicorne majus*. It has a very elegant habit and the arching fronds are more drooping and the lobes more deeply cut and pointed. (H. B. May.)

***Plectranthus chiradzulensis.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 20.) Labiatæ. G. A winter-flowering plant, growing to about 3 ft. high, with slender branches, stalked toothed leaves not unlike those of the common nettle, and light blue long-lipped flowers in terminal loose panicles 6 in. long and broad. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

***Plectranthus crassus.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 21.) G. A stout undershrub, covered with velvety hairs. Leaves ovate, 3-6 in. long, shortly petiolate, crenate, the upper surface rich velvet-like green, the under surface grey, with prominent reticulate venation. Flowers purple-blue, in stout erect terminal panicles a foot long or more. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Polypodium aureum denticulatum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 240.) Filices. G. Fronds very large, with more finely toothed segments than those of *P. Mayi*. (A. van den Heede.)

Polypodium aureum elongatum. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 240.) G. Fronds large, very slender, having very narrow segments. (A. van den Heede.)

***Potentilla nepalensis** var. **Willmottii.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 49.) Rosaceæ. H. Appears to be only a miniature form. The plant grows in a neat little tuft less than 6 in. high and produces brilliant magenta-rose flowers over 1 in. across. Colombia (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Primula capitellata.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 348.) Primulaceæ. H. Similar to *P. denticulata*, but the flowers are more freely produced and are deeper in colour. Asia Minor; Persia; Afghanistan. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Primula magnifica. (*Gfl.* 1904, 124.) H. A seedling from *P. rosea grandiflora*. The leaves are coarsely toothed and when full-grown are grey-white. (P. Süptitz, Bad Lauterberg, Germany.)

***Primula megaseæfolia** var. **superba.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 250; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 267.) H. A vigorous-growing variety having flowers twice the size of those of the type, rich velvety reddish-mauve, with an orange-yellow centre. (R. Wallace & Co.)

Primula Sueptitzii. (*Gfl.* 1904, 124.) H. A garden hybrid between *P. rosea grandiflora* and *P. cashmeriana*. (P. Süptitz, Bad Lauterberg, Germany.)

Prunus apetala. (*M. D. G.* 1904, 60.) Rosaceæ. H. A shrub or tree with lanceolate deeply serrate-dentate leaves, the teeth of which are linear, glandular-mucronate, often bifid. The normal petals are wanting, being represented in most of the flowers by 1 or rarely 2 filiform narrowly boat-shaped or lanceolate white bodies. Japan. (H. Zabel, Gotha.) [*Syn. Cerasoides apetala*, Sieb. & Zucc. *Prunus Cerasoides*, Maxim.]

Prunus canescens. (*Frut. Viln.* 1904, 66, ff.) H. A pretty shrub 5-7 ft. high. Leaves lanceolate, 2-2½ in. long, deeply bidentate, shortly hairy on both sides; petiole 2½-5 lin. long, with foliaceous stipules. Flowers in fascicles of 3-5, on the young shoots. Petals oblong, 2½ lin. long, white, slightly tinted with rose. Fruit red, small. Szechuen, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Pteris Backeri. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 317.) Filices. G. "The plant grows very bushy and compact, has strong fronds and very fine crests. (J. D. Bat Backer, Apeldoorn, Holland.)

Pteris Binoti. (*G. M.* 1904, 376; *Gard.* 1904, lxv. 402; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 365; *Gartenwelt*, ix. 122, f.) S. Allied to *P. ludens* and *P. palmata*, most resembling the latter. The plant grows about 1 ft. high. Lower sterile fronds

3-lobed; fertile fronds divided into 9 parts or more, deep shining green, with paler green midribs. Brazil. (J. Hill & Sons.)

Pteris cretica capitata. (*G. M.* 1904, 349; *Gard.* 1904, lxv. May 21, vii.) G. The plant forms a rather close tuft and has very erect fronds, all the divisions of which are crested. (H. B. May.)

Pteris Hillii. (*G. M.* 1904, 164; *G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 142.) S. Resembles *P. umbrosa*, but the fronds are much thicker and more glossy, and the pinnæ have erect margins. It is a robust grower, with deep bronze-green fronds, the fertile rising in the centre above the sterile ones. Brazil. (J. Hill & Sons.)

Pteris umbrosa corymbifera. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 72.) G. Fronds finely crested. (A. van den Heede.)

Pteris umbrosa gracillima. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 240.) G. A form with very elegant fronds which are much smaller than in the type. (A. van den Heede.)

Pteroceltis Tatarinowi. (*Frut. Viln.* 1904, 205, f.) Urticaceæ. H. An unarmed glabrous tree or shrub with alternate petiolate ovate leaves and monoecious inconspicuous flowers. The genus is closely allied to *Celtis*, but the fruit is a samara, resembling that of *Ulmus*. Probably Mongolia or North China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Pulsatilla regeliana.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxv. 348.) Ranunculaceæ. H. Closely resembles *Anemone Pulsatilla*. The flowers are violet, clothed with silky hairs. Central Asia. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.) [*Anemone regeliana*, Maxim.]

***Restrepia aspasicensium.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 293; *G. W.* 1904, 852.) Orchidaceæ. S. A pretty species only 2-3 in. high. Flowers small, deep yellow, densely spotted with crimson or chocolate-brown. Venezuela. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

Restrepia leopardina rosea. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 398; *G. W.* 1904, 522.) S. Lateral sepals white, thickly spotted with rose; upper sepal and petals veined with deep rose. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

***Rhododendron Delavayi.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 262.) Ericaceæ. H. H. or H. Closely resembles *R. arboreum*. Leaves 5-7 in. long, about 1½ in. broad, shining dark green and rugose above, pale ferruginous-tomentose below. Flowers about 30 in a head. Corolla resembles a good dark form of *R. arboreum*. Yunnan, China. (T. Acton.)

Rhododendron Moorei. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 278.) H. H. or H. A garden hybrid between *R. arboreum* and *R. campanulatum*. (T. Acton.)

Ribes Bethmontii. (*Jard.* 1904, 247.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *R. malvaceum* [*R. sanguineum* var. *malvaceum*] and *R. sanguineum*.

Ribes koehneanum. (*Jard.* 1904, 229.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. multiflorum* and *R. vulgare* [*R. Grossularia*].

Ribes Spachii. (*Jard.* 1904, 111.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. cereum*. and *R. inebrians*. Cultivated as *R. cereum*. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Ribes Warszewiczii.** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 133, f.) H. A new species belonging to the same group as *R. rubrum*. It is an unarmed shrub 5 ft. high or more, with large lobed almost glabrous leaves. Flowers in nodding racemes, flesh-coloured. It is very fertile, with fruits as large as in the allied species, as dark in colour as a cherry. Siberia; Mandshuria. (Cracow B. G.; M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Richardia cantabrigiensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 226.) Araceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *R. Rehmanni* and *R. melanoleuca*. (Cambridge B. G.)

Richardia Tylori. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 226.) G. A garden hybrid between *R. elliptica* and *R. aurata*. (Clibran & Sons.)

Rosa macrophylla var. **rubro-staminea.** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 95, f.) Rosaceæ. H. Distinguished from the type by having red filaments and orange-coloured anthers. China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Rosa soulieana.** (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 85, f.) H. A rather late-flowering species. It forms a large bush, the flowering branches having medium-sized leaves with 7-9 oval minutely toothed leaflets. Inflorescence umbel-

late, usually many-flowered. Flowers medium-sized, white. Fruits small, orange-coloured. West China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Rudbeckia hirta vomerensis. (*Gard.* 1904, lxi. 103.) Compositæ. H. Flower-heads larger than in the type, with broad ray-florets, which are sometimes turned as in the Cactus Dahlia. The colour varies from light canary-yellow to golden-yellow. (O. Sprenger Naples.)

***Rubus incisus.** (*Gfl.* 1904, 554, f. 78.) Rosaceæ. H. An erect shrub about 5 ft. high, with hoary-white branches. Leaves plicate, small, ovate, slightly lobed, coarsely toothed, dark brown or bronze coloured when young and with a narrow border of bronze colour when fully developed. Flowers snow-white, about 1 in. across, with oblong or oblong-obovate petals. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Saccolabium gracile.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 14; *G. W.* 1904, 560.) Orchidaceæ. S. A very elegant little species, with slender growths and long decurved racemes of many small white flowers. Ceylon. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

Sansevieria Laurentii. (*R. H. B.* 1904, 169, t.) Hæmodoraceæ. S. Leaves channelled at the base, flattened above, about 2½ ft. long, 3 in. broad, with transverse zones of pale green on a dark green ground, often with a whitish midrib, bordered by a broad band of yellowish white, and sometimes with a second band within the margin. Congo Free State. (Brussels B. G.)

***Sarracenia flava major.** (*G. W.* 1904, 511, 563, 564, f.) Sarraceniacæ. G. Pitchers 2-2½ ft. high. Peduncle shorter than the pitchers. Flower larger than in the type. (T. S. Ware.)

***Saxifraga Elizabethæ.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxi. 264; *G. M.* 1904, 241.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *S. sancta* and *S. burseriana*. (F. Sundermann, Lindau, Bavaria.)

***Saxifraga Ferdinandi-Coburgi.** (*Gard.* 1904, lxi. May 7, vii.) H. Allied to *S. aretioides* which it resembles in size and habit, but the dwarf glaucous tufts are not quite so densely packed and are of rather freer growth. Flowers rich yellow, 5 or 6 on each leafy pubescent stem, which is about 2 in. high and is tinted red-brown. Macedonia. (Kew.)

**Saxifraga lilacina*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 290, f. 124; *Gard.* 1904, lxxv. 218, 250, f.) H. A new species. The plant forms very compact greyish-green cushion-like masses, with oblong or linear-oblong leaves 1-2 in. long, and pale lilac flowers 5-6 lin. in diam., with a purple centre. Peduncles and calyx glandular-pubescent. Western Himalaya. Kew.

Scutellaria baicalensis coelestina. (*Gartenwelt* ix. 61, f.; *Gfl.* 1904, 555.) Labiatae. H. Flowers a beautiful bright blue, resembling those of *Salvia patens*. (U. Hillebrand, Pallanza, Italy.)

**Scutellaria violacea*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 389.) S. A quick-growing soft-wooded plant. Leaves cordate, acuminate, 2-3 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. broad, coarsely crenate, tomentose. Inflorescence erect, 6-8 in. long. Flowers rather large, violet-blue, with a white blotch on the lower lip of the corolla. India; Burma; Malaya. (Kew.)

**Shortia galacifolia* var. *rosea*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 181.) Diapensiaceae. H. Flowers rose-coloured. (W. Cutbush & Son.)

**Sinningia Regina*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 87, 201, f. 78; *Gfl.* 1904, 524, f. 76.) Gesneraceae. S. The correct name for the plant called *Gesneria Regine*, included in the list of 1903.

Sinningia Regina hybrida. (*Gfl.* 1904, 525.) S. A garden hybrid with much larger flowers than those of the type. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Sobralia violacea alba. (*O. R.* 1904, 291.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers white with a yellow throat. (H. Low & Co.)

Sonchus arboreus laciniatus. (*Jard.* 1904, 92, f. 68; *R. H.* 1904, 144, f. 62.) Compositae. G. or H. H. An ornamental plant having long deeply lacinate leaves. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.) [Apparently *S. pinnatus*, Ait. *S. laciniatus*, T. Moore in Florist and Pomologist, 1871, 138, f., appears to be the same.]

Sopbro-cattleya warnhamensis. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 355.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya amethystoglossa* and *Sophranit grandiflora*. (C. J. Lucas.)

**Sorbaria assurgens*. See *Spiraea assurgens*.

**Spathoglottis hardingiana*. (*B. M.* t. 7964; *O. R.* 1903, 349.) Orchidaceae. S. A very distinct species, having the lip reduced to a long linear body without side lobes, but with a pair of small erect auricles. Flowers rose-purple or sometimes pale lilac, about 1 in. across, in a loose pubescent raceme 5-8 in. long. Scape basal, 9-15 in. high. North Burma. (Kew.)

**Spiraea assurgens*. (*G. W.* 1904, 13.) Rosaceae. H. Closely allied to *S. lindleyana* and perhaps only a variety of that species. The stems are erect or nearly erect, instead of being diffusely branched, and bear large terminal inflorescences of white flowers. China. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.) [Syn. *Sorbaria assurgens*; Frut. Vilm., 1904, 75, f.]

**Stapelia Pillansii*. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 242, f. 100.) Asclepiadaceae. S. A very distinct new species. Stems erect or decumbent at the base, 3-5 in. long, something like those of *S. patula*. Flowers star-like, 4-5 in. in diam., dark purple-brown, with a peculiar and complicated coronal structure. South Africa. (Kew.)

Stelis Binoti. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 381.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species with glabrous flowers resembling those of *S. viridipurpurea*, but they are smaller and unspotted, the leaves are narrower and have the principal veins less conspicuous. Brazil. (Brussels B.G.)

Sternbergia lutea major. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 292; *G. M.* 1904, 739.) Amaryllidaceae. H. Flowers much larger than those of the type. (Barr & Sons.)

Streptocarpus Holstii. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 501; *R. H.* 1904, 350; *Jard.* 1904, 236.) Gesneraceae. S. A distinct species with some resemblance to *S. caulescens*. Plant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, producing a large number of stems each bearing 6-8 dark violet-blue flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long, spotted with white on the median lobe of the lower lip. German East Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

**Tecoma shirensis*. (*B. M.* t. 7970.) Bignoniaceae. G. An erect vigorous-growing shrub 4-10 ft. high. Leaves opposite or ternate, unequally pinnate, 4-9 in. long, with 4-6 pairs of ovate serrate leaflets. Flowers very similar to those of *T. capensis*, but much finer Nyasaland. (Kew.)

***Thunbergia primulina.** (*B. M. t.* 7969.) Acanthaceæ. G. A perennial, at first silky hairy nearly everywhere. Rootstock thickened, woody, with numerous weak annual stems. Leaves rhomboid-ovate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with one small lobe each side. Flowers axillary, solitary, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, resembling the common primrose in shape and colour. East Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Thymus Serpyllum splendens. (*Gartenwelt*, viii. 571; *W. G.* 1904, 109.) Labiatae. H. A form with brilliant red flowers. (G. Arends, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

Tilia grandifolia var. **wratisslawiensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1904, 199.) Tiliaceæ. H. A fine golden-leaved form. (E. Heinze, Breslau.) [*T. platyphyllos*, Scop. var.]

Trichocaulon Pillansii. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 242.) Asclepiadaceæ. S. Plant 5–9 in. high, with very thick fleshy cylindric stems, having numerous small angles and beset with stiff bristles, giving the plant the appearance of a *Cactus*. Flowers small, yellow, produced in the grooves near the top of the stems. South Africa. (Kew.)

Trichocaulon Pillansii var. **major.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 242.) S. Plant and flowers larger than in the type. South Africa. (Kew.)

Tulipa kaufmanniana aurea. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 109; *J. of H.* 1904, xlviii. 248, 249, f.) Liliaceæ. H. Perianth-segments red with yellow margins outside, wholly yellow or orange-yellow inside. (W. Cutbush & Son.)

Tulipa kaufmanniana coccinea. (*G. M.* 1904, 288.) H. Flowers rich vivid scarlet, clear yellow at the base. (C. G. van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem.)

Tulipa tubergeniana. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 358, f.; *G. M.* 1904, 349.) H. A new species belonging to the section having the outer scale of the bulb hairy inside. Flowers large, rich orange-crimson, with a dark blotch at the base of the very broad somewhat sharply pointed segments. Bokhara. (C. G. van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem.)

***Tupistra Clarkei.** (*B. M. t.* 7957.) Liliaceæ. S. A robust glabrous herb with a thick creeping rhizome. Leaves oblanceolate, 4 ft. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, quite entire, shining, on rigid erect petioles. Peduncles arising from the base of the plant, 3 in. long, bearing nodding or almost pendulous dense spikes 3–4 in. long. Flowers about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., dull reddish purple inside; at first green outside with purple margins to the perianth-lobes, at length entirely buff. Sikkim. (Kew.)

Vanda pumila. (*B. M. t.* 7968.) Orchidaceæ. S. A pretty free-flowering species. Stems short, with densely distichous recurved leaves 4–8 in. long, 6–9 lin. broad. Racemes axillary, erect, usually 3-flowered. Flowers very fragrant, 2– $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., ivory-white, having the lip striped with crimson and bearing a prominent obconical spur. Sikkim. (Glasnevin B. G.) [See *O. R.* 1897, 167.]

Vanilla grandifolia. (*O. R.* 1904, 319; *R. H.* 1904, 506, as *V. grandiflora*.) Orchidaceæ. S. Leaves 7 in. long, 5 in. broad, narrowed at the base into a more or less elongated petiole. Flowers very large. West Tropical Africa; Congo Free State. (Jardin Colonial, Laeken, Belgium; Brussels B. G.)

Vanilla Humblotii. (*B. M. t.* 7996; *O. R.* 1904, 196.) S. A tall leafless climber, with terete fleshy glaucous-green stems covered with dark green warts. Inflorescence lateral, 6 in. long. Flowers about 5 in. across, bright yellow, with numerous brown markings on the lip and some rosy-crimson hairs in the throat. Comoro Islands; Madagascar. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.) [This was included in the list for 1885, but it was not in cultivation till 1900.]

***Vanilla Lujæ.** (*O. R.* 1904, 319; *R. H.* 1904, 506.) S. A vigorous growing species, with leaves resembling those of *V. planifolia*, and very large flowers. Congo Free State. (Jardin Colonial, Laeken, Belgium; Brussels B. G.)

Verbascum simplex. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 1, f. 2.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A shrubby densely tomentose plant producing several stems 4 ft. high. Leaves ovate or oblong. Flowers yellow, in long interrupted racemes. Syria. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Viola cornuta roseo-lilacina. (*Haage & Schmidt Cat.* 1904, 186.)
Violaceæ. H. Flowers delicate rose-lilac. (*Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.*)

***Vitis aconitifolia.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 392, f. 87.) Ampelidaceæ. H. A slender-growing species, having digitate leaves of 3-5 narrow pointed serrate leaflets, slightly hairy above, more densely beneath, purplish when young, bright green with a velvety appearance when mature. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*) [*V. serjaneæfolia*, Maxim.]

Vitis armata var. Veitchii. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 393, t. and ff. 86, 89.) H. More vigorous than the type. The leaves are larger, shining bronzy-green in summer, becoming richly coloured in autumn. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Vitis Delavayi. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 393, f. 102.) H. A distinct-looking species with trifoliolate leaves; median leaflet 6 in. long when mature, lanceolate, coarsely serrate; lateral leaflets smaller. Petiole and stems purplish, glabrous. Central and West China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Vitis flexuosa chinensis. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 393, f. 107.) H. Differs from the variety *Wilsoni* in having larger and less glossy leaves. They are broadly ovate or cordate, coarsely toothed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 in. broad. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Vitis henryana. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 394, f. 92.) H. A graceful plant with digitate leaves of 5 lanceolate leaflets, which are silvery-white and rose along the midrib and principal nerves, the rest of the leaflets being dark green. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Vitis leeoides. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 395, ff. 95, 96.) H. Leaves pinnate, glabrous; leaflets 5, ovate-oblong, acuminate, $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ in. broad, serrate, purplish below, bright green above. China; Japan, &c. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*) [*V. cantoniensis*, Seem.]

Vitis obtecta. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii. 395.) H. Leaves digitate; leaflets 3-5, $2\frac{1}{2}-5$ in. long. Inflorescence a much-branched panicle. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Wistaria involuta.** (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 141.) Leguminosæ. G. Stem upwards of 40 ft. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam. at the base. Leaves 6-10 in. long, with 5 or 6 pairs of elliptic-ovate leaflets $1-2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 8-18 lin. broad. Flowers pale purple, in axillary racemes 5-6 in. long. New South Wales. (*Kew.*)

Yucca. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxvi. 316.) Liliaceæ. H. The following garden hybrids between *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. filamentosa* var. *flaccida* (seed-parents) and *Y. gloriosa*, *Y. recurvata* and *Y. flexilis* (pollen-parents) are enumerated:—*adenophora*, *cærulescens*, *columnaris*, *formosa*, *Guglielmi*, *imperialis*, *magnifica*, *micans*, *paradoxa*, *peregrina*, *purpurascens*, *sanderiana*, *Treleasii*, *tulipifera*, *virescens*, *viridiflora*, *willmottiana*, *wittmackiana*. (*C. Sprenger, Naples.*)

Zanthoxylum Bungei var. foliolis angustioribus. (*Frut. Vilm.* 1904, 29, f.) Rutaceæ. H. (*M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.*)

***Zingiber spectabile.** (*B. M. t.* 7967.) Scitamineæ. S. Stems erect or inclined, 8 ft. high. Leaves almost distichous, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, 1 ft. long, 3 in. broad, shortly petiolate. Flowers in oblong cylindric spikes 6 in. long, on a peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long. Bracts $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, 1-flowered, pale green, with orange-yellow margins. Corolla-tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale yellow; lobes oblong-lanceolate; lip reddish-brown, spotted with yellow. Malay Peninsula. (*Kew.*)

Zygopetalum gottianum. (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 270; *G. M.* 1904, 288; *O. R.* 1904, 141.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Z. maxillare Gautieri* and *Z. Perrenoudii*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Zygopetalum max-Jorisii. (*O. R.* 1904, 306.) G. A garden hybrid between *Z. maxillare* and *Z. jorisianum*. (*R. I. Measures.*)

